The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3462. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Symptoms of a General Movement.

A Large Force Thrown Across the River at New-Berlin.

Gen. Pleasanton's Cavalry Gone Toward Leesburgh.

Gen. Burnside's Second Army Corps at Lovettsville.

Reinforcements Steadily Going Over the River.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 27.

Our Harper's Ferry correspondent sends the following:

Three hundred dollars are being realized weekly at Harper's Ferry from the tax on storekeepers and sutler's goods, for the Hospital fund.

The enemy's pickets have reappeared this side of Charlestown. This is supposed to be a mere feint to cover their retreat.

The furious rain storm of yesterday has blown over, and the weather is delightful for field operations. The river is swollen considerably, but still fordable—the long drought having counteracted the rain.

There are a good many cases of typhoid fever. A reconnoissance made yesterday afternoon by Whipple's and Heaton's Divisions, and Pleasanton's Cavalry, to Lovettsville, reveals the fact that there is no enemy in that vicinity, but abundant forage and subsistence to be obtained, the region having been heretofore untouched.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore American.

Harper's Ferry, Sunday, Oct. 26—6 P. M.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the advance of the Army of the Potomac commenced this morning, and I have reason to believe that before to-morrow night the movement will be general along the whole line, placing the Potomac in our rear.

At daylight this morning the cavalry force of Gen. Pleasanton, with four pieces of artillery, crossed the new pontoon bridge at Berlin, eight miles east of Harper's Ferry, and proceeded direct to Lovettsville, in Loudon County.

At Lovettsville our cavalry entered about eight o'clock in the morning, and the few rebel pickets stationed there fled before them in the direction of Leesburgh. The people of this loyal town, especially the ladies, received our troops with great enthusiasm, and the Stars and Stripes were thrown out in all parts of the town. Many of their fugitive husbands and sons returned with the cavalry, and the demonstration was most earnest and unmistakable.

Without stopping, except to leave pickets and at guard, Gen. Pleasanton moved on in the direction of Waterford, expecting to reach Leesburgh early in the afternoon. There was, at the last accounts, a small force of rebel infantry and cavalry at Leesburgh, and there may possibly have been a fight there, unless they retreated on hearing of his approach.

Shortly after the cavalry advance had crossed, Gen. Burnside, with his Second Army Corps, commenced crossing at the same point, and during the whole day the bridge was constantly under the tread of the advancing column. They preceeded in light marching order, though an immense train of wagons was waiting to follow them.

It was the intention of Gen. Burnside to rest for the night at Lovettsville and move forward on Monday morning, in what direction was not known. The troops were in fine spirits, notwithstanding the bad weather, and cheered most lustily as they reached the Virginia shore.

The troops on Bolivar Heights are also under marching orders, and it is thought will be in motion to-morrow. It is reported that the enemy have already retired from our front, withdrawing their pickets yesterday, apparently aware of our early advance.

We have also tidings from the upper line of the Potomac, showing that active movements are also on foot there. The rebels are said to have evacuated Martinsburgh on Saturday. Yours.

Baltimore, Monday, Oct. 27.

The *American* has the following special from Berlin:

The movement of Gen. Burnside across the Potomac, at Berlin, of which you were informed yesterday, though it has not been followed by an immediate general advance of our forces, is undoubtedly an initial movement of that long-promised activity on the part of the Army of the Potomac, which we all hope is to deal against the rebellion a most staggering blow. To-day there has been no movement beyond a gradual but heavy reinforcement of Gen. Burnside, in position. He has taken the Virginia side of the Potomac, near Lovettsville. Infantry and artillery, it will not do to say in what number, have been moving in that direction, until it is evident that the movement is no mere reconnoissance, but in reality an advance of the left wing of the army.

This movement, it will be observed, brings our left wing, which was previously in the rear, on nearly a straight line with the centre, and in all the distance from Pleasant Valley to Lovettsville nearer to the enemy.

In this respect it will be seen that the movement was necessary, preliminary to placing the army in a position for an advance, whilst it does not, in the least, betray the plan on which that advance is to be finally made from Lovettsville. Gen. Burnside threatens equally the rebel flank at Winchester and their line of communication *vià* Front Royal.

There is but little news from the front to-day, and as there has been no firing, it is presumed nothing important has occurred. Gen. Burnside's forces are massed in the vicinity of Lovettsville.

valry and light artillery, under Gen. Pleasanton, reported to have occupied Leesburgh last rebel cavalry force there retreating before ce, but I cannot now verify the report from acquainted with the facts.

on to the rebels, we have numerous reports, to one conclusion—that the main portion, entire army, has fallen back beyond Win- One fact may be said to be certainly estab- they have deserted the line of the Poto- are neither to be found in Charlestown, urgh or Shepardstown:

several days of last week, as has been their usually before a retreat, they showed themselves in strong force at all the various points of our lines, and their pickets were viciously belligerent, firing at any and everything. On Saturday all these demonstrations ceased, and their pickets disappeared entirely from our front.

Refugees from Winchester are also reported to have come within our lines, and stated that their town has been evacuated by the enemy, who were retreating toward Staunton. I give it only as a report. The very general belief, however, is that Gen. Lee is making fast time toward Gordonsville, and that the main portion of his army is already well advanced in that direction.

Everything is quiet at Harper's Ferry except the bustle and stir incident to the presence of a large force. Notwithstanding the predictions made almost daily for a week past of an advance, the forces on Bolivar and Maryland Heights are yet quiet in their tents, engaged with nothing more important than the usual duties of camp life. The men, invigorated by a bracing northwester, appear in the finest health and spirits. It is admitted that the army is now fully prepared for offensive movements, and the present quiet therefore means nothing.

Our outposts in this direction have been at Halltown for several days, and it is reasonable to conclude, now hold Charlestown.

The rain of yesterday wound up last night in a furious storm of commingled rain and wind, that was severely felt in the camps occupying exposed positions on summits and sides of mountains.

On Bolivar and Maryland Heights the storm raged with such fury that tents were overturned and men forced to midnight battle with the elements. Notwithstanding the considerable quantity of rain that fell yesterday and last night, the river has been but little affected thereby. The water has not risen over a foot, and wagons cross the fords at the ferry to-day without difficulty. The rain will rather tend to facilitate than retard any movements that might be in contemplation. Under the influence of the bright sunshine and dry wind that has followed it will harden the roads, and place them in a first-rate condition.

Judging of the condition of the army by what I have seen of it here and at Sharpsburgh, I think our men were never in a finer state of health and spirits.

LATER REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Monday Evening, Oct. 27.

To the Associated Press:

Gen. Pleasanton's advance arrived to-day at Purcellsville, within a few hours' march of Gen. Longstreet's command, which is believed to be at Upperville, near Ashby's Gap. A dispatch from Pleasanton, written at 4 o'clock, states that he had driven the enemy so far, with the loss of a Corporal, who was taken prisoner by his horse's falling.

No information has been received to-day, changing the position of the main body of the rebel army from the vicinity of Winchester and Bunker Hill.

The recent rains have not materially interfered with the fords at either Shepherdstown or Williamsport. At Harper's Ferry the water rose two inches, and the Shenandoah was increased four inches at the same point.

The rebel cavalry, in considerable numbers, continue to show themselves between Martinsburgh and Cherry Run, and a regiment was seen and fired at opposite Sharpsburgh yesterday."

HEADQUARTERS ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

Philadelphia, Monday, Oct. 27.

The Washington *Star* of this evening says:

"Gen. McClellan, to-day, removed his headquarters to the Virginia side of the Potomac,—precisely where it may not be proper to say.

LATER FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

A Movement of the Grand Army—Disappearance of the Enemy's Scouts—Dissatisfaction at the recent Order relating to Recruits for the Regulars, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Harper's Ferry, Va.,
Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 25, 1862.

If the Grand Army of the Potomac is not moving before this reaches you, it will be because the disappearance of the enemy's scouts from our front indicates a skedaddle on their part. We have waited leisurely for them to eat out the Shenandoah Valley, and complete the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. What else have they to keep them here? Hitherto it has been extremely hazardous for an army to retreat in face of the enemy. But a new order of warfare has been instituted, and the rebels come and go with impunity. De'il take such generalship!

The dissatisfaction with the new order, permitting regulars to recruit from the volunteer regiments, is on the increase. Some of the commands have been nearly decimated. The Seventh Ohio, which numbers about one hundred men, has lost thirty; the Fifty-ninth New-York, two whole companies, officers and all. The men belonging to two companies of an another regiment have gone in a body, leaving their officers. Gen. Kimball's Brigade has lost in the neighborhood of fifty, and the others in the same proportion.

False inducements are held out to the men—such as the promise of furloughs, bounties, etc., etc. Again, many leave one branch of the service for another from a love of change. The Government has committed a most egregious blunder in promulgating this order. The regulars fight no better than volunteers, and should not be bolstered up at their expense.

The prisoners taken in Loudon, last Tuesday, have been sent to Richmond, *vià* Fortress Monroe.

There is considerable sickness among the soldiers—typhoid fever being the most prevalent. The One Hundred and Seventh New-York has suffered severely, as will be seen from the following list of deaths:

Wm. Kelley, Co. K.
F. Wheaton, Co. G.
G. C. Stickler, Co. F.
Van Buren Stage, Co. B.
Henry Smith, Co. A.
Joseph Couse, Co. H.
Martin Sage, Co. —.
Amos Rogers, Co. F.
Abraham Decater, Co. A.
Chas. Mathews, Co. H.

The following are the names of the sick at the General Hospital:

Thomas Gatchel, Co. I, 5th Md.—admitted Oct. 9.
Wm. Irons, Co. D, 5th Maryland—Oct. 9.
Nicholas Knighton, Co. G. 5th Maryland—Oct. 9.
John P. Richardson, Co. A, 5th Maryland—Oct. 9.
John Moody, Co. A, 5th Maryland—Oct. 9.
Frederick Flick, Co. D, 4th New-York—Oct. 8.
Sergt. E. L. Evans, Co. H, 4th New-York—Oct. 8.
Michael Dangan, Co. I, 4th New-York—Oct. 8.
George Shellard, Co. I, 4th New-York—Oct. 8.
August Veshay, Co. H, 4th New-York—Oct. 8.
Frank Myhers, Co. G, 4th New-York—Oct. 8.
J. S. Cole, Co. C, 94th New-York—Oct. 8.
George Kimball, Co. E, 17th U. S. Infantry—Oct. 8.
Warren Cox, Co. B, 1st New-York Battery—Oct. 8.
Sergt. P. L. Witshew, 1st Md. Cavalry—Oct. 9.
Urial Reynolds, Co. H, 9th Vermont—Oct. 9.
Isaiah Collins, Co. K, 87th Ohio—Oct. 9.
John A. Hubbard, Co. A, 115th New-York—Oct. 9.
John Birkholz, teamster, Sedgwick's Div'n—Oct. 9.
F. L. Lathe, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire—Oct. 9.
Armstead Everheart, Virginia Rangers—Oct. 9.
Joseph Sleknar, Co. D, 30th New-York—Oct. 9.
Florence Andernaih, Co. C, 20th Mass.—Oct. 9.
Andrew D. Jackson, Co. F, 4th New-York—Oct. 9.
Wm. Carey, Co. F, 50th New-York—Oct. 9.
Charles Warner, Co H, 4th Ohio—Oct. 9.
Wm. A. Dickerson, Rhode Island Battery—Oct. 9.
Stephen Keating, Co. G, 19th Maine—Oct. 10.
Sandford Kendall, Co. F, 7th Virginia—Oct. 10.
Wm. Wilkinson, Co. H, 7th Virginia—Oct. 10.
Oliver Parker, Co. B, 7th Virginia—Oct. 10.
James Jones, Co. F, 7th Virginia—Oct. 10.
Jerome Carnell, Co. I, 7th Penn.—Oct. 10.
Michael Beckel, Co. K, 4th Missouri—Oct. 10.
Henry Kohlen, Co. K, 4th Missouri—Oct. 10.
Isaac Clark, Co. I, 4th Missouri—Oct. 10.
Reuben Jennings, Co. I, 4th Missouri—Oct. 10.
Joseph Ridgway, Co. D, 4th Missouri—Oct. 10.
Mark Scott, Co. D, 4th Missouri—Oct. 10, discharged Oct. 13.
Geo. W. Carey, Co. E, 4th Missouri—Oct. 10.
Enoch Mannings, Co. E, 7th Pennsylvania—Oct. 10.
Jacob Brandt, Co. E, 4th Ohio—Oct. 10.
James Burris, Co. F, 7th Virginia—Oct. 10.
Corp. John G. Fardyce, Co. F, 7th Va.—Oct. 10.
E. A. Ryder, Co. I, 1st Minnesota—Oct. 10.
Chas. E. Merriam, Co. E, 29th Mass.—Oct. 10.
F. H. Simmons, Co. F, 29th Massachusetts—Oct. 10, died Oct. 12.
John Dill, Co. B, 14th Indiana—Oct. 12.
Lewis G. Bingham, Co. I, 132d Penn.—Oct. 12.
John Minnihan, Co. A, 7th Michigan—Oct. 13.
Albert West, Co. C, 4th New-York—Oct. 13.
Joseph A. Stansbury, 1st N. Y. Art., Bat. B—Oct. 13.
Geo. Patterson, 4th N. Y., Battery A—Oct. 13.
Henry L. Shick, Drum-major, 132d Penn.—Oct. 13.
John Kellar, Co. H, 5th Maryland.
S. H. Crane, Co. E, 19th Maine.
Mills E. Mann, teamster, Sedgwick's Div.—Oct. 14.
Edwin Lowe, Co. D, 6th N. Y. Cav.—Oct. 14.
Henry Sheppard, Co. D, 108th New-York—Oct. 14.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

Lieut. Martin Backman, Co. B—fever.
Albert Ham, Co. H.
Ethan Harden, Co. H.
Ira L. Smith, Co. F.
Nathaniel Eaton, Co. C.
Corp. Myron Couch, Co. H.
Edwin Shaw, (fifer,) Co. H—dangerously.
Charles Huber, Co. G.
Simeon Simons, Co. H.
Marcus Dayton, Co. D.
Edward Sherman, Co. E.
Corp. Marcus M. Munson, Co. B.
Sergt. A. W. Burrell, Co K.
John A. Nicholson, Co. K.
Charles Terwillager, Co. B—dangerously.
Gideon Beeman, Co. I.
Philo Burst, Co. C.

LETTER FROM BERLIN.

Erection of a Pontoon Bridge—The Importance of the Place as a Point of Crossing into Virginia, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Berlin, Md., Six Miles below Harper's Ferry, Va., Friday Afternoon, Oct. 24, 1862.

This is a small village, of some five hundred inhabitants, situated on the Potomac River, seventy-five miles from Baltimore *vià* the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and six miles above Point of Rocks. Of but little importance in itself, the place promises to become, for a few days at least, a point of general interest.

This afternoon the work of constructing a pontoon bridge has been commenced, and by night will be completed. Capt. Ira Spaulding, of the Fiftieth New-York State Volunteers, (Engineers,) has charge of the work. There are three hundred of the regiment employed with him. He is also assisted by Lieut. Cross, with three hundred (Regulars) Engineers. The space to be spanned—fifteen hundred feet—will require about seventy-five pontoon boats. During yesterday and the day before fifty were brought down from Harper's and thirty up from Edward's Ferry. The bridge is to run near by and parallel with the piers of the old bridge (a splendid work, destroyed by the rebels,) which remains standing in the river. By glancing at the map you will perceive that Berlin lies opposite Loudon Valley, traversed by turnpikes leading in every direction. On crossing the river an army can immediately strike off in the direction of Wheatland, Leesburgh, Winchester, (through Snicker's Gap,) Front Royal and Centreville. Berlin is about one mile below Knoxville, and three below Pleasant Valley, where the headquarters of the army are located. It is not for me to point out the significance connected with the building of this bridge. The mere publishing the fact, done by permission, will occasion no harm, since the rebels, who infest the opposite shore, have doubtless been watching all our movements. Should they attempt to delay the completion of the structure, or destroy it when completed, they will meet with a warm reception from a battery sent down here from Bolivar Heights yesterday.

The Tenth Maine Regiment is located here, Lieut.-Col. Fillebrown, commanding, having charge of the post. Owing to some disturbances which have taken place recently, he has issued a general order requiring the citizens to leave the streets by 9 o'clock, after which time they are patroled by soldiers. Business is beginning to revive on the canal, numerous boats having passed up and down to-day. There is now unobstructed navigation from Washington to Williamsport, and from Hancock to Cumberland. In the course of a day or two, the canal will be open through its entire length, when, it is expected, that Government will take possession of it for transportation purposes. J.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

A Scout Toward Warrenton Junction—Particulars of Capt. Conger's Fight with the Rebel Cavalry on Friday.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 27.

The following dispatch has been received from the *Times* Special Correspondent at Centreville.

Capt. Dahlgren, of Maj.-Gen. Sigel's Staff, with about one hundred men, left last evening at 11 o'clock on a scout toward Warrenton Junction, having the double object in view of ascertaining the force of the enemy in that direction, and the fate of Capt. Anger, an account of whose fight with the rebels on Friday appeared in Saturday's Times.

Near Manassas Junction we encountered the rebel pickets, and drove them back to near Warrenton Junction, between Bristow's and Catlett's Stations, where Capt. Conger had his fight on Friday afternoon. He inquired of a resident what he knew of the fight, and was told that at the house of Dr. Osman, near by, the Union Captain could be found, who could give all the particulars. Capt. Dahlgren went to the house and found Capt. Conger there, with four wounds—one in his face, one in his right hand, one in his leg, and one in his abdomen—the latter wound being mortal. Capt. Conger was lying on a mattrass on the floor, but Capt. Dahlgren induced the family to place him on a bed, and made him as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Dr. Osman said he knew nothing of surgery, never having attended anybody but negroes; so upon the return of Capt. Dahlgren, Gen. Stahl forthwith dispatched to the aid of Capt. Conger Dr. Rullison, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry.

Capt. Conger related to Dahlgren the following particulars. He first met with his twenty-five men eight of the enemy, and charged and drove them in upon a reserve advance of 125 men. Then he drove these back through a piece of woods upon the reserve force of 300 men, commanded by a Major of the Third North Carolina Cavalry. This force the twenty-five men under Conger drove until some one cried out, "Load your carbines."

When the rebels learned that the carbines of our men were unloaded, they wheeled and rushed furiously upon them. The Major in command rode to within six feet of Conger, and fired the shot which inflicted the mortal wound, after he had fallen from his horse. The Major was arrested by Lieut. Conger, brother of the Captain and was taking him off, when Private Schumaker, of the Third Cavalry, (Union,) rode up and said:—"Our force is surrounded, we must go to their relief; let me shoot this officer?" Lieut. Conger replied: "No, he is a prisoner of war, and as such he must be respected." Subsequently Lieut. Conger was surrounded and himself taken prisoner.

In this fight the rebels had two Captains killed or mortally wounded, and one Captain taken prisoner, and they carried away two wagon loads of wounded men. Besides Capt. and Lieut. Conger, we lost three men.

While at Catlett's Station, a rebel in citizen's clothes was ordered under arrest by Capt. Dahlgren, when two women came out of a house armed with revolvers, and attempted to use them. Capt. Conger advised Capt. Dahlgren not to remain with him, as his force would be overpowered if he remained over night, and he could do him (Capt. C.) no good—but asked that a Doctor might be sent him.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Signs of Activity Among the Rebel Forces.

Seventy Thousand Reported at Holly Springs.

Price and Pillow on the Hatchie with Seventy Thousand More.

Rumored Seizure of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Cairo, Ill., Sunday, Oct. 26.

From several sources we learn that there is great activity among the rebels in the vicinity of Helena, Vicksburgh and Holly Springs.

The number of rebels at Holly Springs is said to be seventy thousand.

The Conscription act is being vigorously enforced in the South. An officer from Vicksburgh says that every man under thirty-five years of age is in the rebel army.

An arrival from Bolivar and Jackson says that it was reported at Jackson, on what seemed good authority, that Gen. Price was on the Hatchie River with fifty thousand men, marching in the direction of Bolivar.

Gen. Pillow is also reported to be in the same neighborhood with twenty thousand men.

This rumor is considered probable in military circles.

Cairo, Monday, Oct. 27.

Gen. Rosecrans and Staff passed here to-day, *en route* to his new command.

Passengers from Helena report that Gens. Cheatham and Holmes are near that place, threatening an attack.

Thirty-five foragers' wagons and their goods were captured by the rebels a few days since.

Gen. Hindman is again under arrest.

Latest information from Corinth says that scouts from the neighborhood of Bolivar report Gen. Price within four miles of that place.

Gen. Hamilton is in command of Gen. Rosecrans' division.

Chicago, Monday, Oct. 27.

The *Tribune*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 25th inst., which says:

"There is an alarming report here, this evening, that a force of a thousand rebel cavalry have stationed themselves nine miles from here on the Memphis and Charleston Road, and have taken possession of the line, with their headquarters in the vicinity of Nonconat. This is supposed to be the advance of a large rebel force who have designs upon this city.

Gen. Jos. Johnston is reported to be in command of a large army at Little Rock, Arkansas."

Cairo, Ill., Sunday, Oct. 26.

The steamer *Eugene*, from below, reports that the rebels have possesion of the Tennessee shore opposite Island No. 10.

Cairo, Monday, Oct. 26.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 20th inst., says that Generals Van Dorn and Lovell are still at Holly Springs.

Rector has been badly beaten for Governor of Arkansas—Flannigan leading him by a large majority.

A frightful accident occurred on the Mississippi Central Railroad, below Duckhill Station, last Sunday, by the collision of two trains. Thirty persons were killed and nearly fifty wounded, many of them mortally. The greater portion of them were soldiers. The accident was the result of carelessness.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

Eight Hundred Rebels Completely Routed by Two Hundred National Troops.

Cairo, Sunday, Oct. 26.

A National force numbering 200, with one piece of artillery, stationed at Waverley, Tenn., twenty miles southwest of Fort Donelson, were fiercely attacked by 800 rebels on Thursday last. The former made a desperate resistance and completely routed the latter. The rebel loss was 24 killed, a large number wounded, and 25 captured. Our loss was two killed and two wounded.

Conflagration in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Monday. Oct. 27.

One of the most serious disasters that has visited our river marine for many years occurred to-day. About noon a fire was discovered in the hold of the steamer *H. D. Bacon*, unloading hemp at the foot of Locust-street. The flames spread with great rapidity, creating alarm and commotion among the adjacent steamers, and before they could be removed the *McGill*, *A. McDowell*, *Estelle* and *W. H. Russell* were wrapped in flames and destroyed, together with the contents. About 600 bales of hemp, 100 bales of cotton, and large quantities of miscellaneous freight, piled on the levee, were also consumed. Loss estimated at $150,000.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

An Attack upon Morgan's Guerrillas—Capture of Prisoners and Wagons.

Louisville, Sunday, Oct. 26.

Col. Edward McCook, Acting Brigadier-General, with five hundred cavalry, left Crab Orchard on Thursday morning. He encountered several bands of John Morgan's guerrillas and Scott's rebel cavalry at Point Lick and Big Hill, killing four or five, and capturing their telegraph operator with his apparatus; also, thirty-three wagons, partly loaded. The remainder of the rebels went toward Mount Vernon.

Acting Brig.-Gen. McCook had two horses shot under him.

At Richmond our forces captured 200 sick and wounded rebels, whom they paroled.

All reports of disobedience of orders by Gens. McCook and Rousseau, or of their having been arrested, are absolutely false.

KENTUCKY GUERRILLAS RETREATING, ETC.

Cairo, Ill., Sunday, Oct. 26.

Information from the country last night, represents that the guerrillas who were lately in camp midway between Germantown and Colliersville, had been seen in full retreat, closely pursued by the National cavalry under Col. Guerson.

These guerrillas were from Kentucky, and the impression prevails that they were committing depredations upon their own hook.

GEN. DAVIS INDICTED, ETC.

Louisville, Monday, Oct. 27.

The Grand Jury to-day indicted Gen. Jeff. C. Davis for manslaughter, in killing Gen. Nelson.

The first through mail for Nashville since Morgan's raid commenced will leave to-morrow morning.

No mails from any point east of here have been received to-day.

There is no army news to telegraph.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PENINSULA.

Gen. Wise Reported to be Advancing upon Yorktown with Twenty Thousand Men.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Oct. 24.

News has just reached me through a source in which I place full credence, that *the rebel Gen. Wise is advancing on Yorktown with twenty thousand men!* His main body has reached New-Kent Court House. His army is composed entirely of conscripts. I do not think they can be depended on, or they would have been sent to the assistance of Lee or Johnston.

If there is anything in a name, the rebel general will show it by wisely keeping beyond the reach of the slumbering lions that lie crouched upon our ramparts at Yorktown.

In my opinion, it is the intention of the rebels at present merely to reoccupy the works in front of Williamsburgh—a position which, with very little skill, can be made equally as strong as that at Yorktown. This would render an advance of ours in that direction one of no ordinary magnitude.

This advantage secured, and West Point and the Rappahannock in their undisturbed possession, they hope to renew their contraband traffic with their Baltimore friends during the coming Winter. The smuggling of the latter will amply compensate them for the temporary suspension of their "foreign trade" during the stormy Winter.

The Union forces at Yorktown are under the command of Major-Gen. Nagles, of your city—a talented officer, in whom his associates have every confidence. His command embraces a force of —— men, and at least three batteries of artillery—the precise number I withhold for prudential reasons. The position is very strong, in thorough order of defence, and considered impregnable. Wise is as thoroughly aware of these facts as your correspondent, and I regard it improbable that he will attempt to take the fortifications by storm, or even by a siege, at present.

The staunch gunboat *Valley City* cruises in the neighborhood, and, in case of an attack, will coöperate with the land forces. The brigade of troops garrisoning the Gloucester Point batteries, including a fine battery of artillery, the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania and the One Hundredth New-York Regiments, can be used effectively against the enemy, at 5 minutes' notice, if required. In addition to this, Yorktown, as all your readers are aware, is but a short distance from this point, while we have quite an army at Suffolk, under command of Maj.-Gen. Peck. Look out for active times.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Exchange of Prisoners at Aiken's Landing.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Oct. 25.

Sixty-five horses and ten mules were sold at public auction to-day at the Government stables at Camp Hamilton, Va. They were Goverment property, and sold at prices ranging from $5 to $25 apiece.

The flag of truce boat *John A. Warner* brought here to-day, from Aiken's Landing, seventy-eight released prisoners of war, and sixty-five prisoners of State, in charge of Major R. W. Schenck, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

Maj. Schenck informs us that Mr. Wood, the National Commissioner, is actively and vigorously prosecuting the object of his mission, and in several instances has succeeded in weeding out and rejecting, among others, active aliens, who have been recently serving the cause of Jefferson Davis, under the undisguised aid and sympathy of the foreign consuls and British authorities resident in rebeldom, and who claim, at times, the protection of our flag, that they may the more successfully carry out their treasonable designs against our Government. It is a pertinent question of debate with Mr. Wood and the rebel authorities, whether an alien, claiming the protection of his Government, is a proper and legitimate subject for exchange. Mr. Wood expects to finish his mission and be in Washington by the close of next week.

Launch of an Iron-clad Vessel.—Another Contracted for.

The United States iron-clad steam gunboat *Sangamon* was launched yesterday at Chester, Penn., in presence, a private dispatch says, "of a party more select than numerous." The *Sangamon* is 844 tons burden, Government measurement, about 200 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. She has only one turret, in which two 11-inch guns will be placed. These will constitute her entire armament. There is hardly any difference between this ship and the *Monitors*, of which she is one. The *Montauk*, *Passaic*, and *Nahant*, all afloat, have been described at length. The *Sangamon* is a *fac simile* of them. The turret is 21 feet inside, 9 feet high, and 11 inches thick. Orders have been received by the contractors to prepare her for her crew and guns as speedily as possible. The *Sangamon* weighs actually, 1,300 tons. When finished, she will weigh 1,800 tons. The *Lehigh*, sister-ship to the one launched, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready to be floated out in a few days. There will then be but the *Weehawken*, which will be launched at Jersey City this week, the *Nantucket*, at Boston, and the *Catskill*, at Greenpoint, to be finished, of the nine Ericcson batteries.

ANOTHER IRON-CLAD CONTRACTED FOR.

A new iron-clad man-of-war, to be called the *Ozark*, has been contracted for by Geo. C. Vestor, of Peoria, Ill. She is to be about 220 feet long, 50 feet beam and 7 feet deep. She will draw 4½ feet of water, and will have two propellers arranged so that one can work backward, while the other is driving her ahead. She will have one turret pierced for two 11-inch guns. The machinery for the ship is building under the superintendence of Mr. Geo. Birkbeck, Jr., now constructing the New-Jersey iron-clads.

The Gale on Lake Champlain.

Albany, Monday, Oct. 27.

During the gale at Lake Champlain, on Monday last, five lives were lost, besides 10,000 bushels of barley and one boat-load of oats.

Three lumber boats were also wrecked at Wool's Point.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Reports of a Fight in Gen. Mitchel's Department.

A Demonstration Against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Beauregard Reports the Repulse of the "Abolitionists."

SKIRMISHING AROUND NASHVILLE.

Reports of Affairs in Northern Virginia.

We obtain the subjoined interesting items of news from the South from the Richmond papers of the 23d and 24th inst.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Oct. 24, has the following dispatches:

ATTACK ON THE CHARLESTON RAILROAD—REPULSE OF THE ENEMY.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 23.

The Abolitionists attacked in force Pocataligo and Coosawatchie yesterday. They were gallantly repulsed to their gunboats at Mackey's Point and Bee's Creek Landing, by Col. W. S. Walker, commanding the troops sent from here. The enemy came in thirteen gunboats and transports. The Charleston Railroad is uninjured. The Abolitionists left their dead and wounded on the field. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Charleston, Thursday, Oct. 23.

The gunboats of the enemy anchored to-day below Coosawatchie and landed their forces. We have driven them back to their gunboats.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 24th inst., also says:

"Gen. McClellan is falling back into Maryland, which move will dishearten the North."

The same paper contains also the following item:

"The yellow fever has made its appearance in several towns in Texas. At Sabine Pass, at the latest dates, there had been twenty-five deaths from it, and the most of the people residing there had fled from the place."

The following items are from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 23:

Travelers from Winchester report that our army was crossing the Potomac River last Monday, into Maryland.

A great many persons have sought and received permission to leave the Southern Confederacy. They are generally aliens, claiming the protection of one or the other of the European Consuls. No less than three hundred applications were made to the British Consul on Tuesday.

Twenty-four privates and one Lieutenant, captured at Haymarket on the Rappahannock, arrived at the Libby Prison last evening.

J. P. Smith was arrested yesterday, on the charge of robbing a farmer at Hanover of between five and six thousand dollars and some bonds. He was lodged in Castle Thunder.

Our pickets attacked the enemy from several points, near Nashville, at daylight on the 22d inst., driving in their pickets, killing several of them and capturing fifty. Among the killed is W. B. Stokes, Colonel of the renegade Tennesseeans, and one other Federal Colonel. We drove the enemy's forces into their entrenchments at Nashville."

The Lynchburgh *Republican* says that there is a general stampede from Culpepper throughout the country, owing to an anticipated early advance of the Yankees in that direction. Having once suffered from the Federals, they are unwilling again to undergo like treatment.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Oct. 22, says.

"A letter from the Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., says that, for the first time in many weary days, the reports of new cases of fever show a falling off; and we now entertain the hope that we have at last reached the worst."

In the Richmond markets prices of all articles rule very high. Wheat has advanced to $4 per bushel. Flour sells at $21 to $25 per barrel. Corn $3 per bushel. Apples $10 to $15 per barrel. Potatoes $3 to $4 per bushel. Whisky $10 to $15 per gallon. Tobacco—Inferior $4 50 to $11, good $15 to $17, and fine shipping $18 to $28.

Gov. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, has issued a stirring appeal to the citizens of his State in behalf of the army, and calls for contributions to clothe the soldiers for the coming Winter. He says that the Quartermaster's Department will fall far short of providing for them, owing to speculation and extortion.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Oct. 23, contains the following:

"The Yankee Commissioner, J. P. Wood, who is now in this city, has notified the Confederate authorities that, hereafter, persons claiming the protection of foreign Governments will not be allowed to proceed to the dominions of Lincoln on the flag of truce boats. The object of this restriction is to constrain foreigners desiring to go North to take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln Government, and to secure recruits for Meagher, Corcoran and Sigel and other advocates of constitutional liberty who hold commissions in the army of subjugation. A number of German and Irish citizens, who had obtained passes from their respective Consuls, were detained in this city by this new restriction."

THE CAPTURE OF GALVESTON.

The City Occupied by the National Forces on the 5th inst.

Chicago, Sunday, Oct. 26.

A special dispatch from Memphis to the *Tribune* of this city, says:

The Houston *Telegraph*, in an extra issued on the 4th inst., confirms the evacuation of Galveston by the rebels, and says that the National Commander notified the people of that city, that four days would be allowed for the women and children to leave. On the evening of the last day the rebel troops commenced evacuating the city, and much confusion prevailed. The city was occupied by the National forces on the 5th inst.

NEWS FROM PENSACOLA.

Admiral Farragut Awaiting Orders for an Attack on Mobile.

The U. S. steam transport *Honduras*, Capt. Clifford, arrived at this port last evening in eight days from Pensacola, bringing a mail and passengers. She left at Pensacola the U. S. steam transport *St. Mary's*, for New-Orleans; also, U. S. flagship *Hartford*, U. S. steamers *Brooklyn* and *Susquehanna*, and U. S. ships *Preble* and *Potomac*.

The steamer *Creole* had been up to Milton, and brought down several families (*refugees*) and a large quantity of confiscated property. She took troops with her as a guard against any attack that might be made by the rebels.

All was quiet at Pensacola, and the health of the troops was generally good. Commodore Farragut was at Pensacola with his squadron awaiting orders, which were hourly expected, for an attack on Mobile. Nothing of further interest had taken place.

THE NEW ARMY REGISTER.

Analysis of the Army Register for August, 1862—Promotions from the Ranks—Vacancies—Nationality of Our Officers—General and Field Officers of the Regular Army.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

We have received the official *Army Register* for August, 1862, published in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, of April 23, 1862. The *regular Army Register* is published annually, in January, by order of the Secretary of War, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, of December 13, 1815, and resolutions of the House of Representatives, dated Feb. 1, 1830, and Aug. 30, 1842.

Three thousand copies of the *Register* for August are understood to have been struck off for members of Congress, but none for the regular army officers, who must wait until January, 1863. This is not of much consequence, as the *Register* just published has been rendered of very little practical use, by the numerous changes which have occurred since it was sent to press. So far as Senators, Representatives, and the general public are concerned, the edition of January last would be just as serviceable.

In addition to many inaccuracies, unavoidable at this time, the *Register* is also, to a certain extent, incomplete. The casualties which have happened since December, 1861, are not given. They must be rather numerous. The tabular statement of the organization of the regular army and volunteer forces is omitted, as are also the table of pay and the very useful index usually given. There is no mention of the appointment of a Judge Advocate-General, nor of the great increase of the cavalry, authorized by an act approved on the 17th of July, 1862, and which was therefore in force when this *Register* was compiled. The list of General officers of volunteers does not contain the name of any Brigadier-General whose appointment was made subsequent to the 30th of June last.

THE REGISTER ANALYZED.

An analysis of the eighty-two pages of names in the *Register* shows that in the regular army there are the following officers:

Major-Generals	4	First Lieutenants	525
Brigadier-Generals	11	Second Lieutenants	207
Colonels	43	Brevet 2d Lieutenants	3
Lieutenant-Colonels	50	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons	171
Majors	154		
Captains	519	Military Storekeepers	25
Total			1,802

VACANCIES.

As the number of commissioned officers allowed by law is about two thousand and fifty-two, and the total number in the service is only eighteen hundred and two, there are, at the present time, about two hundred and fifty vacancies, which are chiefly in the lowest grades, viz.: First and Second Lieutenants.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

The number of general and staff officers of volunteers whose names are printed in the Register is 1,445. They are classified as follows:

Major-Generals	41	Assistant Quartermasters	242
Brigadier-Generals	165	Com. of Subsistence	175
Addit'nal Aides-de-Camp	226	Brigade Surgeons	168
Hospital Chaplains	100	Additional Paymasters	171
Assistant Adjts.-Gen	167		
Total			1,449

Of the 41 Major-Generals, 28 are graduates of West Point, and of the 165 Brigadier-Generals, 85 are graduates.

One hundred and sixty-three regular army officers hold temporary rank in the volunteers—18 as Major-Generals, 70 as Brigadier-Generals, 50 as Colonels, 11 as Lieutenant-Colonels, and five as Majors. Comparing this with the Register for January, 1861, we find that in nine months 17 regular officers have been made Major-Generals of volunteers, 19 Brigadier-Generals, 8 Colonels, and 4 Lieutenant-Colonels. The number of Majors remains the same.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

The Register contains the name of 150 officers who have been promoted from the ranks. A great number of them are old soldiers—the term "old soldier" being applied to any one who has served one enlistment—who have distinguished themselves in frontier service before this war. The 250 vacancies which exist, as mentioned above, will, no doubt, be filled, as as far as practicable, by the promotion of such enlisted men as may distinguish themselves during the war, in accordance with the acts of Congress and the general orders regulating promotions from the ranks.

NATIONALITY OF OUR OFFICERS.

By the subjoined table, which we have prepared to show the nationality of our regular army officers, it appears that we have one thousand five hundred and nine officers born in the Northern or loyal States, including Maryland, and one hundred and sixty-six born in Southern or disloyal States. Most of the latter, however, were appointed from Northern States. One hundred and five officers are of foreign birth, two were born at sea, while the country "where born," of twenty officers is not given.

State or Country.	No. of Officers.	State or Country.	No. of Officers.
New-York	355	Alabama	4
Pennsylvania	354	Mississippi	1
Ohio	138	Texas	1
Massachusetts	113	Kansas	1
Maryland	70	Chocktaw Nation	1
Maine	67	Arkansas	1
District of Columbia	66	Ireland	47
Virginia	61	Nowhere*	20
New-Jersey	54	England	18
Connecticut	53	Scotland	12
Indiana	49	Germany	9
Kentucky	44	Prussia	5
Vermont	43	France	2
New-Hampshire	42	Canada	2
Illinois	25	At Sea	2
Michigan	23	Nova Scotia	1
Rhode Island	21	Australia	1
Delaware	20	Mexico	1
Missouri	18	Cuba	1
South Carolina	11	Italy	1
Tennessee	10	Spain	1
Georgia	7	Denmark	1
Wisconsin	6	East Indies	1
Louisiana	5	Poland	1
Florida	4	Switzerland	1
Total			1,802

* Those put down in the above list as having been born nowhere, have no place of nativity credited to them in the Register.

REGISTER OF GENERAL AND FIELD OFFICERS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major-Generals—George B. McClellan, John C. Fremont, Henry W. Halleck, (Commanding the Army,) and John E. Wool.

Brigadier-Generals—William S. Harney, Edwin V. Sumner, (Major-General Volunteers;) Irvin McDowell, (Major-General Volunteers;) Robert Anderson, William S. Rosecrans, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, (Major-General Volunteers;) Joseph Hooker.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant-General, Lorenzo Thomas; Assistant Adjutants-General, Cols. Edward D. Townsend and Don Carlos Buell, (Major-General Volunteers.)

Judge Advocate-General—Col. Joseph Holt.

Inspectors-General—Cols. Randolph B. Marcy, Delos B. Sacket, Henry Van Rensselaer.

Signal Officer of the Army—Major Albert J. Myer.

Quartermaster-General—Montgomery C. Meigs; Assistant Quartermasters-General, Cols. Chas. Thomas, Daniel D. Tompkins and Thomas Swords.

Commissary-General of Subsistence—Col. Joseph P. Taylor; Assistant Commissary-General, Lieut.-Col. Amos B. Eaton.

Surgeon-General—Brig.-Gen. Wm. A. Hammond; Assistant Surgeon-General, Col. Robert C. Wood; Medical Inspector-General, Col. Thomas F. Perley.

Paymaster-General—Col. Timothy P. Andrews.

Corps of Engineers—Col. Joseph G. Totten, (Brevet Brigadier-General;) Lieut.-Cols. Sylvanus Thayer, Rene E. De Russy, Richard Delafield and Henry Brewerton.

Corps of Topographical Engineers—Col. Stephen H. Long, Lieut.-Cols. Hartman Bache, Jas. D Graham and Thomas J. Cram.

Ordnance Department—Brig.-Gen. James W. Ripley, Cols. Henry W. Craig and John Symington. Lieut.-Cols. George D. Ramsay and William Maynadier.

First Cavalry—Col. George A. H. Blake, Lieut.-Col. William N. Grier, Majors Andrew J. Smith, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Washington L. Elliott and William B. Newby, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Second Cavalry—Col. Thomas J. Wood, (Brigadier General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Enoch Steen; Majs. John W. Davidson, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Alfred Pleasanton, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) and Eugene A. Carr, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Third Cavalry—Col. Marshall S. Howe; Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Ruff; Majs. Benjamin S. Roberts, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Thomas Duncan and Alfred G. Brackett.

Fourth Cavalry—Col. John Sedgwick, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. James Oakes; Majs. Samuel D. Sturgis, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) George Stoneman, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) and Charles J. Whiting.

Fifth Cavalry—Col. George H. Thomas, (Major-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Lawrence P. Graham, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majs. Innis N. Palmer, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Joseph H. Whittlesey and Richard W. Johnson, (Brigadier-Generals Volunteers.)

Sixth Cavalry—Col. David Hunter, (Major-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. William H. Emory, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majs. Edward H. Wright, James H. Carlton, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) and Lawrence A. Williams.

First Artillery—Col. Justin Dimick; Lieut.-Col. Geo. Nauman; Majs. Israel Vodges and Lewis G. Arnold, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Second Artillery—Col. William W. Morris, (Brigadier-General brevet;) Lieut.-Col. Horace Brooks; Majs. Bennett H. Hill and Wm. H. French, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Third Artillery—Col. Wm. Gates; Lieut.-Col. Martin Burke; Majs. Henry S. Burton and Joseph A. Haskin.

Fourth Artillery—Col. Charles S. Merchant; Lieut. Col. Francis O. Wyse; Majs. Joseph Roberts and Edward O. C. Ord, (Major-General Volunteers.)

Fifth Artillery—Col. Harvey Brown, (Brigadier-General brevet;) Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Sherman, Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majs. Thomas Williams, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Wm. F. Barry, (Brigadie.-General Volunteers,) and Henry J. Hunt.

First Infantry—Col. Carlos A. Waite; Lieut.-Col. Seth Eastman; Majors John T. Sprague and David A. Russell.

Second Infantry—Col. Sidney Burbank; Lieut.-Col. George W. Patten; Majors Arthur T. Lee and John C. Robinson, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Third Infantry—Col. William Hoffman; Lieut.-Col. William Chapman; Majors William E. Prince and Thomas Hendrickson.

Fourth Infantry—Col. Silas Casey, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Robert C. Buchanan; Majors Seneca G. Simmons and Rensselaer W. Foote.

Fifth Infantry—Col. Gustavus Loomis; Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Alexander; Majors Robert S. Granger and Charles D. Jordon.

Sixth Infantry—Col. Hannibal Day; Lieut.-Col. Daniel P. Whiting; Majors Henry W. Wessells, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) and George W. Wallace.

Seventh Infantry—Col. John J. Abercrombie, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Albemarle Cady; Majors Granville O. Haller and Henry D. Wallen.

Eighth Infantry—Col. Pitcairn Morrison; Lieut.-Col. Gabriel R. Paul; Majors Alfred Sully and Henry M. Judah.

Ninth Infantry—Col. George Wright, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Caleb C. Sibley; Majors George W. Patten and Henry W. Wharton.

Tenth Infantry—Col. Edmund B. Alexander; Lieut.-Col. William S. Ketchum, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majors Charles S. Lovell and Julius Hayden.

Eleventh Infantry—Col. Erasmus D. Keyes, (Major-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Edmund Schriver; Majors Delancey Floyd Jones, Frederick Steele (Brigadier-General Volunteers) and Jonathan W. Gordon.

Twelfth Infantry—Col. William B. Franklin, (Major-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Daniel Butterfield, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Majors Henry B. Clitz, Richard S. Smith and Luther B. Bruen.

Thirteenth Infantry—Col. William T. Sherman, (Major-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Sidney Burbank; Majors Christopher C. Augur, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) Samuel W. Crawford, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) and Daniel Chase.

Fourteenth Infantry—Col. Charles P. Stone, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. John T. Reynolds, (Brigadier-General Volunteers); Majors Geo. Sykes, (Brigadier-General Volunteers); Grotius R. Giddings and William Williams.

Fifteenth Infantry—Col. Fitz John Porter, (Major General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. John P. Sanderson; Majors John H. King, William H. Sidell and John R. Edie.

Sixteenth Infantry—Col. Andrew Porter, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col., James V. Bomford; Majors Franklin F. Flint, Adam J. Slemmer and Sidney Coolidge.

Seventeenth Infantry—Col. Samuel P. Heintzelman, (Major-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. James D. Greene; Majors, Abner Doubleday, (Brigadier-General Volunteers,) William H. Wood and George L. Andrews.

Eighteenth Infantry—Col. Henry B. Carrington; Lieut.-Col. Oliver L. Shepherd; Majors Frederick Townsend, James N. Caldwell and William T. H. Brooks, (Brigadier-General Volunteers.)

Nineteenth Infantry—Col. Edward R. S. Canby, (Brigadier-General Volunteers;) Lieut.-Col. Edward A. King; Majors Stephen D. Carpenter, Samuel K. Dawson and George L. Willard.

MAJOR-GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Nathaniel P. Banks.
John A. Dix.
Benjamin F. Butler.
David Hunter.
Edwin D. Morgan.
Ethan A. Hitchcock.
Ulysses S. Grant.
Irvin McDowell.
Ambrose E. Burnside.
Don Carlos Buell.
John Pope.
Samuel R. Curtis.
Franz Sigel.
John A. McClernand.
Lewis Wallace.
Joseph Hooker.
Darius M. Couch.
Israel B. Richardson.
Henry W. Slocum.
John J. Peck.
George W. Morell.
Ormsby M. Mitchel.
Cassius M. Clay.
George H. Thomas.
George Cadwalader.
John G. Foster.
John G. Parke.
William T. Sherman.
Edward O. C. Ord.
Edwin V. Sumner.
Samuel P. Heintzelman.
Erasmus D. Keyes.
Fitz John Porter.
William B. Franklin.
William F. Smith.
John Sedgwick.
Alexander McD. McCook.
Thomas L. Crittenden.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Andrew Porter.
Charles P. Stone.
Thomas W. Sherman.
George A. McCall.
Wm. R. Montgomery.
John W. Phelps.
Charles S. Hamilton.
Rufus King.
J. D. Cox.
Stephen A. Hurlbert.
Robert C. Schenck.
B. M. Prentis.
Benjamin F. Kelley.
A. S. Williams.
James Cooper.
James B. Ricketts.
Henry H. Lockwood.
Louis Blenker.
James S. Wadsworth.
John M. Martindale.
Samuel D. Sturgis.
George Stoneman.
James W. Denver.
Egbert L. Viele.
James Shields.
William W. Burns.
William H. French.
William T. H. Brooks.
John M. Brannan.
John P. Hatch.
David S. Stanley.
William K. Strong.
Albin Schoepf.
Lovell H. Rousseau.
James S. Negley.
Thomas J. Wood.
Richard W. Johnson.
Adolph Von Steinwehr.
Christopher C. Augur.
Julius H. Stahl.
George W. Morgan.
John M. Schofield.
Thomas J. McKean.
Zealous B. Tower.
Jefferson C. Davis.
John M. Palmer.
James H. Garfield.
Lewis G. Arnold.
Frederick Steele.
William S. Ketchum.
Abner Doubleday.
John W. Davidson.
Napoleon J. T. Dana.
David D. Birney.
Thomas Francis Meagher
Henry M. Naglee.
James G. Spears.
Eugene A. Carr.
Thomas A. Davies.
James H. Van Alen.
Carl Schurz.
Samuel W. Crawford.
Henry W. Wessells.
Milo S. Hascall.
Leonard F. Ross.
John W. Geary.
Alfred H. Terry.
Andrew A. Humphreys.
James H. Carlton.
Absalom Baird.
John C. Robinson.
Truman Seymour.
Quincy A. Gillmore.
George D. Bayard.
Henry Prince.
Abraham S. Piatt.
Thomas T. Crittenden.
Max Weber.
Pleasant A. Hackleman.
Jeremiah C. Sullivan.
Olvin P. Hovey.
James C. Hatch.
William P. Benton.
Henry Bohlen.
John C. Caldwell.
Neal Dow.
George S. Green.
Samuel P. Carter.
John Gibbon.
George W. Taylor.
Erastus B. Tyler.
Charles Griffin.
George H. Gordon.
Nelson Taylor.
Gabriel R. Paul.
—— Kane.
Alfred Sully.
Governeur R. Warren.
William N. Averill.
John F. Reynolds.
William F. Barry.
John J. Abercrombie.
Silas Casey.
Lawrence P. Graham.
George G. Meade.
Abram Duryee.
Oliver O. Howard.
Eleazer Paine.
Daniel E. Sickles.
Charles D. Jameson.
Ebenezer Dumont.
Robert H. Milroy.
Willis A. Gorman.
Daniel Butterfield.
Horatio G. Wright.
W. T. Ward.
John G. Barnard.
Innis N. Palmer.
Seth Williams.
John Newton.
Winfield S. Hancock.
George Wright.
Thomas Williams.
George Sykes.
Daniel Tyler.
William H. Emory.
Andrew J. Smith.
Marsena R. Patrick.
Isaac F. Quinby.
Hiram G. Berry.
Otis S. Ferry.
Daniel P. Woodbury.
Henry M. Judah.
Richard J. Oglesby.
John Cook.
John McArthur.
Jacob G. Lauman.
Horatio P. Van Cleve.
John A. Logan.
Speed S. Fry.
Alexander Asboth.
James Craig.
Mahlon D. Manson.
Gordon Granger.
Edward R. S. Canby.
Grenville M. Dodge.
Robert B. Mitchell.
James G. Blunt.
Francis G. Patterson.
Amiel W. Whipple.
Cuvier Grover.
George L. Hartsuff.
Rufus Saxton.
Benjamin Alvord.
Napoleon B. Buford.
William S. Smith.
Nathan Kimball.
Charles Devens.
James M. Tuttle.
Julius White.
Peter J. Osterhaus.
Stephen G. Burbridge.
Washington S. Elliott.
Albion P. Howe.
Green Clay Smith.
William B. Campbell.
Benjamin S. Roberts.
Alfred Pleasonton.
Jacob Ammen.
Joshua W. Sill.
Catherinus P. Buckingham
Fitz Henry Warren.
Morgan L. Smith.
Charles Cruft.
Frederick Salomon.
James S. Jackson.
Cadwalader C. Washburne.
Francis J. Herron.
John Cochrane.
John B. Turchin.
Henry S. Briggs.
Conrad F. Jackson.
James D. Morgan.
August Willich.
Henry D. Terry.
James Steedman.
Michael Corcoran.
S. R. Wilcox.
E. R. Kenly.
O. B. Green.
Richard Busteed.
Godfred Weitzel.
Francis B. Spinola.
Gershom Mott.
Joseph Carr.
Rufus Ingalls.
Robert Cowden.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Eight additional names appear on the retired list, making the total number of officers retired from active service, and from the line of promotion, thirty-eight. Their names are:

General—Winfield Scott.

Colonels—William Whistler, John Ewing, John L. Gardner, John J. Abert, Sylvester Churchill, B. L. E. Bonneville, Washington Seawell, Benjamin L. Beall, John S. Simonson, Henry L. Scott.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Thompson Morris, George Andrews, Gouverneur Morris.

Majors—Giles Porter, Edgar S. Hawkins, Joseph R. Smith, Nathaniel C. Macrae, Campbell Graham, Edmund Underwood, Daniel T. Chandler, William Austine, William H. Gordon, Howard Stansbury, Llewellyn Jones, Washington J. Newton, John W. T. Gardiner, Henry B. Judd.

Captains—Miner Knowlton, Joseph L. Tidball, John S. Garland, Charles C. Churchill, John C. Symmes.

First-Lieutenants—Edmund Freeman, Samuel F. Mills.

Military Storekeeper—Luther Leonard, Ordnance Department.

Surgeon-General—Clement A. Finley.

THE POSITION OF A LOYAL DEMOCRAT

Speech of Hon. John K. Porter, at Glen's Falls.

Hon. JOHN K. PORTER, an old Democrat, delivered an exceedingly able speech at the Union ratification meeting at Glen's Falls, on the evening of Oct. 21. He commenced by calling attention to the fact that the Democracy of the North was divided; that in all the recent elections in which it had nominated anti-war candidates it had been defeated; that the Republicans were united upon this issue, and that in New-York the lines were clearly drawn, HORATIO SEYMOUR standing as the anti-war candidate, and Gen. WADSWORTH as the war candidate. Mr. PORTER then discussed the pretext alleged by the rebels as justification for commencing the war, showing their falsity, and proceeded to review at length the positions held by Mr. SEYMOUR, showing that he first announced at Tweddle Hall the proposition of submission to the rebels, which JOHN VAN BUREN again urged at the Cooper Institute. In discussing this position of the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Mr. PORTER said:

When a people of twenty millions in the right yield it up to a people of eight millions in the wrong, it will be the most shameful instance of national poltroonery and cowardice recorded in the whole history of the human race. It will be the more disgraceful and humiliating when the *twenty millions* have the control of the entire American navy—an army of nearly a million of men, better provided and equipped than any other army on earth, and ready to be trebled at any time the public safety demands—the noblest iron-clad armament ever seen on the ocean—the most effective artillery ever devised by man—resources absolutely unbounded, without occasion to resort to a lender beyond our own boundaries, and with the power to pledge the credit of *the National Government* for all time to come—with actual possession of all the territory of the Free States, and nearly half the territory of the Slave States—with the Capital and public archives impregnably secured against the enemies—and when ours is the only Government recognized by the monarchies of the Old or the republics of the New World.

And we are called upon to yield to States—hemmed in by sea and by land—utterly and hopelessly bankrupt—who in their folly and madness have destroyed their own crops and abandoned even the culture of cotton, their only main resource—who are barred from the North by bayonets, and from the rest of the world by an ocean blockade—who have, by their own crimes, brought to every Southern home privations which no nation can long endure—who, in the reckless desperation of treason, have exhausted their whole resources at the very beginning of the war—who, encouraged by temporary successes, cast their whole fortunes on the hazard of a die, and lost—who have an army of conscripts, ragged, shoeless, covered with vermin, baffled, disheartened, demoralized—who have brought fearful devastation upon all the slave territory they occupy and all they have failed to hold—who have already lost their great commercial capital on the Gulf, while Richmond listens, even now, in dismay, for the deliberate and sure advance of the army of the North—and who are hampered with four millions of slaves in their midst, *who will be freemen by the laws of war* in every State in rebellion on the 1st of January next.

We are invoked by these anti-war patriots to make this ignominious surrender to treason in despair—to divide our heritage—to cede to armed rebellion the territory we acquired by revolution, by purchase, and by conquest—to abandon to them the noblest river on the continent, and two-thirds of our ocean coast—to relieve the disloyal States from their share of a war debt of $500,000,000, and to assume their war debt, with which we have nothing to do, if we subdue the rebellion by force, but for which we are liable in justice and in law if, by compromise, we recognize the rebellion as lawful, and the Federal Government as waging wrongful war.

But, above all, we betray the proudest trust ever committed to the keeping of a free people. We abandon the fundamental principle of representative democracy—that the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, is the will and the law of the nation. We recognize the right of the minority, defeated at the polls in a popular election at which they cast their votes, to appeal from the ballot to the bayonet—to plunge a peaceful people into a causeless and bloody war—to roll up a National debt which all the slaves on earth, if sold at the block, would not pay—and to open a hundred thousand graves for loyal freemen who never wronged them—and then, when reduced to hopeless desperation, encircled by the bayonets of those they summoned to war, permit them to dictate to us the terms on which they will consent to govern the nation, or on which they will condescend to mutilate and partition the Republic—the original and precise object of this treasonable war.

These are the doctrines commended to the New-York Democracy by HORATIO SEYMOUR and JOHN VAN BUREN, and FERNANDO WOOD and ISAIAH RYNDERS, as more worthy of our support than those handed down to us through the honored Democratic succession of THOMAS JEFFERSON, ANDREW JACKSON, SILAS WRIGHT and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

If the *eight* millions can conquer our *twenty* millions, we shall be disgraced—but not yet infamous. But if the twenty millions from sheer cowardice barter with traitors for their birthright, they will be sure of the loathing and contempt of universal manhood, and will inherit the curses of the free and the brave in all succeeding generations.

But the Northern people have no such purpose. They know the momentous interests involved, to us, to our posterity, and to the cause of civil liberty. Our fathers, few, hungry and half-clad, marched on bleeding feet through a seven years' war—thousands perishing in camp and prison ships—thousands sinking by the way-side—thousands falling on the field, and all fronting the enemy. This, for popular liberty and a government of equal laws. This, for themselves and their posterity. What they achieved in blood, must be defended in blood by their posterity.

Then, after declaring that the North would never consent that the Union should be torn asunder by slaveholders, Mr. PORTER proceeded:

On this great issue of life or death to the nation, what is our duty as citizens? Shall we sustain or oppose the existing Government? No man breathes a doubt of the integrity, the honor or the loyalty of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Commander-in-Chief of our army and navy—to whom the will of the nation and the mandate of the Constitution have committed the high trust of defending and maintaining the Republic. I should make one exception. Gov. SEYMOUR conveyed some intimation of doubt on that subject, by speaking of him in his first address at Tweddle Hall, as '*a man with manacles upon his hands*,' and of his friends '*having a chattel mortgage upon his conscience*,' but this was not asserted as a precise fact—but merely an inference drawn from the manner in which he was treated. He also introduced an unnecessary and, as it seemed to me, insulting invocation to the Republicans '*not to charge that he will be a traitor to his country*.'

But I think even Mr. SEYMOUR will not venture now to say that he doubts President LINCOLN'S loyalty. Under his administration, we are either to crush or be crushed by the rebellion. He has hitherto conducted the war in good faith, resorting to vigorous military coercion—the agency approved by President WASHINGTON, and disapproved by Gov. SEYMOUR. And now, the Governor appeals to the people of this State to make him their leader, and unite with him in assaulting the Administration in the rear, while his "*Southern brethren*" are attacking it in front. In this branch of the war he proposes to be Commander-in-Chief, announces his grounds of war, and the principles on which he intends to conduct it, and asks your votes to aid him in the enterprise.

This he claims to be *Democracy*, and on that ground demands Democratic support. He may be right. He has a precedent in the action of the Hartford Convention, which, through some inadvertence, he omitted to cite in either of the speeches he had occasion to deliver at Tweddle Hall and the Cooper Institute. It is possible he had misgivings whether it would be accepted as sound Democratic authority. The question for us to determine, then, each for himself, is, whether at a period of public peril like this, when we are all adrift on the bloody sea of treason and rebellion, when the Republic is rocking and swaying from turret to foundation, it is wise, and democratic, and patriotic for the leading State in the Union to aid the public enemy by opening a flank fire on the Government. Gov. SEYMOUR thinks this an appropriate occasion for such a demonstration, and it is a question which presents itself with peculiar force to war men.

* * * * * *

The question is, not whether ABRAHAM LINCOLN shall be elected to the Presidency, but whether, *being elected* by the voice of the nation, the Government shall be subverted during his admistration by the aid of Democratic *votes*, while it is defended in the field by Democratic *bayonets*.

Mr. PORTER alluded briefly to Mr. SEYMOUR'S speech at the Cooper Institute meeting in this City. Regarding his famous address at Tweddle Hall, he said:

It is a speech which has silenced in Democratic gatherings the eloquent voices of those who in other days have been among the trusted leaders of the party, and honored with its highest offices. It received, however, the prompt and special indorsement of FERNANDO WOOD, and is understood to have been regarded with equal favor by his loyal brother; and in the City of New-York, the names of the three men of war are appropriately brought together on the ticket presented for Democratic support. The special commendations which Gov. SEYMOUR'S earlier address at Tweddle Hall elicited from his enthusiastic admirers, MANSFIELD LOVELL and GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, two distinguished members of that Convention, would doubtless have been renewed at the delivery of the last speech, but for the pressing engagements of both as Major-Generals in the rebel army, which precluded them from taking any personal part in nominating him as Commander-in-Chief of the New-York forces.

It was the speech of a loyal man; and yet its unconscious drift was such, that it would hardly fail to give him a cordial welcome within the Confederate lines; though no Democrat in this assembly, as capable as he of bearing arms, could be wrecked on the rebel coast, without being seized in the iron fangs of a conscription, which admits no alternative but death.

Mr. PORTER defended at length the different steps taken by President LINCOLN to maintain the authority of the Government, and concluded as follows:

The wheels of our Government are obstructed. We find it is Slavery that clogs the wheels. Shall the clog be removed? President LINCOLN and the Cabinet say, Yes. Gen. McCLELLAN and the Army say, Yes. The People of the Free States say, Yes. HORATIO SEYMOUR and FERNANDO WOOD say, No. Slavery is the key that turns the lock. The war is waged by our enemies. We fight to defend the Union, and we mean to defend it to the end, though it costs those enemies their property and their lives. If Slavery stands between us and victory, Slavery must go to the wall. The sympathizers of the South hold the claims of 300,000 slaveholders to property in human blood and bones, more holy than the claims of 20,000,000 of freemen to their heritage in the American Union. We hold, on the contrary, that rather than sacrifice the interests of ourselves and our posterity in this blood-bought Republic, it would be better that slaves and slaveholders should sink together into one common grave. We value the rights and lives of the free and loyal millions of the North at a higher rate than those of every rebel and slave on the continent.

No such fearful alternative is presented. The pretence of slave insurrection is absurd. *The South is armed.* The unarmed negro never rises against armed men. There has been no insurrection of slaves since this war began. The temptation to insurrection is gone. Their masters' treason has wrought out for them a proclamation of liberty, by a power to which masters and slaves alike must yield. The negro race never fight for themselves, when there are others to fight in their behalf. If the rebels really fear slave insurrection, let them cease their work of butchery, and preserve peace in their own homes. They may, indeed, be embarrassed by being compelled to choose between the insurrection they are prosecuting, and that which Gov. SEYMOUR fears they may have occasion to suppress. Our care is to preserve loyal lives. Let it be theirs to keep their laborers in chains. We have been true to the compact. They have been false. They confiscated Northern debts, and *the slaves of Southern Unionists*, held by the same constitutional tenure. The loyal slaveholders in rebel States will have no cause of complaint against us. They and we alike are subject to the perils, the burdens and the law of war. While that law takes from them their slaves, when public necessity demands, it forces us to the field, and compels us to lay down our lives. But we provide for them—what we did not when we emancipated our own slaves—full compensation to every loyal slaveholder.

The rebels were our brothers by compact, and not by blood—and when they sever the compact and scout the relation, neither they, nor others in their behalf, can assert their former rights under a Constitution, which on oath and in arms they abjure. That Constitution will stand firm. It will protect the rights and property of every citizen, North and South, *after* as *before* the war—but what these shall be, will depend on what rights and property may meantime have been forfeited by treason, or swept away by the law of war. Treason has a quality of corrosion, which eats even into the manacles of the slave, and the South must not complain, if its own rebellion against liberty should add four millions to the number of the free.

What then of the future? One thing we know, whatever else may rest in doubt. Whether the temple reared by our forefathers shall remain in its strong and beautiful proportions, or whether at the close of this war New-York shall stand a solitary and broken column, those who in this hour palter with the public enemy will sink to a grave from which there is no resurrection. We know, too, that if this Government falls it falls forever. Let no man delude himself with the dream of two rival Confederacies. The States, if not united, will be disbanded. Between the hammer and the anvil the diamond may be crushed—it cannot be halved—it will resist the blow, or it will be shattered to fragments. We know that *consent* to the subversion of the Government is National suicide; and this consent can never be obtained from twenty millions of freemen. We know their numbers and ours, their strength and ours, their resources and ours, and we know that we never can be conquered. We know our duty. We have a deeper stake in the war than was ever fought for since the world began. It reaches each man's home. It touches each man's rights, his property, his earnings and his hopes. It involves not our interests alone, but those of our children and their descendants, to the latest generation. We are the sowers: the reapers are behind us. We know the strength of our Government. The thrones of the Old World are reared on sand. Our Constitution stands firm, and so it will stand to the end. It is built upon a rock. We know the fixed resolve of the American people. The will of the majority must prevail; and the will of the majority is, that there shall be no peace which divides the Republic. Treason must be driven back, wounded and baffled, to its nullification den. Our love of law is as strong as our love of liberty, and we will yield neither to an armed enemy.

What of Slavery? Providence works by its own laws. In the days of the Pilgrims, God sat as now, serene on his throne, and overruled events, until that feeble band became the founders of an empire. In the days of the Revolution, when the timid trembled, and the unbelieving scoffed, he gave us a *leader* who guided us to light and liberty. And now, for the greatest crisis in American history, he has reared and educated a *People*, towering in patriotism and comprehension of the mighty issues of the hour, immeasurably above the party leaders and political Generals, who are afraid to strike at treason lest human manacles should be loosed by the blow. *The question of Slavery has been thrown open by war.* The responsibility has been cast upon the Government of deciding whether it will weaken the public enemy by emancipating those who dig trenches for Northern blood—or strengthen them by keeping four millions of men in chains. The Government has announced its decision, *and left it to the masters to make their own election*, before the old year meets the new, between submission and emancipation. A rebellion which forces Slavery to make war on Liberty must not complain when Liberty in its own defence strikes down Slavery. But what of Slavery *in the States not then in rebellion?* Let it stand until those States of their own free will permit it to fall. It would have fallen long since but for the slave marts in the Gulf States, which will then have been closed forever. The Government tenders them full compensation for their bondmen whenever they choose to accept it. They will judge, and that judgment we can easily foresee. Slavery, once encircled on all sides by liberty, can no more endure than darkness when the sun pours in upon it the beams of its warm and genial light.

What will become of the slaves? What has become of them in the District of Columbia? They work for wages, and earn more for themselves and their employers than they ever earned for their masters. They remain there because where they are they are free, and no negro ever did or ever will come North, except to escape from bondage to liberty.

What of delays and mistakes in war? HORATIO SEYMOUR is not the man to correct them. That is the office of President LINCOLN. We are for the Generals who conquer the enemy, whether they be graduates of West Point, like McCLELLAN, or, like WASHINGTON, farmers' sons, who, without military training, rise to be leaders of armies, because they were "born to command." We are too busy to hear apologies for surprises and defeats, and too deeply interested to withhold from those who win them the highest honors of victory.

What of the South, after you have conquered it in arms? What of the Saxons and Normans? What of the English and Scotch? What of the Cavaliers and Roundheads? What of every conquered people, who, after a gallant fight, find they are overcome by a force they are not strong enough to resist? What of all insurgents, under every form of government, when they find the arm of the law, which is strong enough to protect, is too strong to be defied? *We do not seek to govern them*; but we insist that they and we be governed alike by the Constitution and the laws. The North feels no animosity toward the Southern masses, as they will find when this war ends. We know perfectly that they have been deluded and infuriated by crafty and malignant demagogues. We know, too, the frantic madness of ambition, which, under the form of conscription, has coerced the greater part of their forces by the lash, the halter and the bayonet, into the ranks of treason and perjury.

Maryland, in which was shed the first blood of the war, and in which assassins conspired to murder the President, on his way to the Capital, is loyal now, because the logic of events has taught her people, as it will teach the other Slave States, that loyalty is stronger and wiser than treason. What of the hundred thousand dead, who have fallen by the hand of homicide in this causeless and shameless war? We deal with rights, and not with retribution. They will not have died in vain, if the great cause of the Republic be won, to which they freely gave their *blood*, while we are asked to give only our *votes*. It is always by bloody paths that Providence leads nations to deliverance. *We* did not see the end from the beginning. Still less did they see it, who waged the war. "Slavery is *a cancer in your face*," said JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, on the floor of Congress. Its roots were noiselessly working their way to the life of the Republic. This war, which seemed our danger, will prove our deliverance. Its events have shown that four millions of women, children, men, born not only to immortal life, but to the right on earth of civil liberty, have breathed long enough the suffocating air of Slavery; and when the clouds and darkness which overhang us now shall roll away, the arch of promise will span a continent, dedicated in blood, by Him who set the bow in the cloud, to Union and Liberty forever.

The Tenth Congressional District—Acceptance of Mr. Haight.

WESTCHESTER, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I shall not attempt to disguise it, that I feel flattered by the nomination tendered me to represent once more the people of my District in the Congress of the United States. I regard it as an evidence that my efforts to serve my country have not been altogether unacceptable to my constituents.

It rewards the consciousness I have ever felt of bringing to the discharge of my duties the highest convictions of right.

Elected in a time of profound peace and upon peaceful issues, it became my lot to serve you amid the conflicts of civil war. Wicked and misguided men, in seeking redress for fancied or pretended wrongs, had appealed, from the Constitution to the sword. The appeal could not be met by refusal without dishonor. The issues were made, the war had begun, and minor issues had to defer to the higher considerations of the best means to subdue and overcome the armed enemies of the Constitution of our country. Deeming party strife in such times neither patriotic nor expedient, I have not counseled nor encouraged them. Hence I yielded to the Administration a hearty support in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

The Administration is in power, and the war cannot await its displacement. Its members are honest, patriotic and able. Their errors only prove them to be human. To infuse them with the patriotic ardor of the people should be the aim and end of statesmanship. This is not to be done by organizing parties and fomenting strifes. Parties are for times of peace. In times of war there should be but one banner, and on that should be inscribed "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws."

Conscious that the Convention have been actuated by these principles in tendering me the nomination I gratefully accept it, and will continue to labor earnestly for their establishment.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD HAIGHT.

To H. M. DEWEY, CHAS. W. BUDD and JOHN B. WAUDLE, Committee.

How to Encourage European Immigration.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article published in a late number of your paper under the heading of "Advantages to the Immigrant," you call upon those who control public opinion in Europe to correct the popular errors that prevail among the laboring classes in reference to the supposed difficulties and dangers the immigrant into the United States would have to encounter at the present time. Permit me to say that the important task of encouraging immigration into the United States, to supply the want of laborers on Western farms and elsewhere, should be intrusted to others than those who "control public opinion in Europe," who, as a class, are too much absorbed in struggling against their home Governments, or against each other, to make more than a passing allusion to the subject. Mr. SEWARD'S circular, alluded to in your article, carrying authentic information of so much importance to the toiling and starving millions of the Old World, has barely been noticed by a few Parisian papers friendly to the North. But as very few of those for whose benefit the information conveyed in that circular is given read the newspapers, it cannot be expected to produce any considerable results.

The best way to promote extensive immigration to the United States at the present time, would be for the National Government to send out agents, whose special business it should be to communicate verbally or by writing every necessary information to those interested, to refute objections, correct errors, explain doubts, communicate correct ideas in regard to the present state of things in the United States to the region to which the rebellion extends, the extent of country involved in the civil war, and the peculiar advantages the emigrant would reap by this labor.

I may perhaps be told that it is unnecessary to send special agents, since our Government have already in the old world a number of diplomatic and consular agents, who could do, whose duty it should be to do, what I here propose. I must beg leave to correct some popular errors that may prevail in the United States in regard to the efficiency of the diplomatic and consular agents aforesaid.

It is a lamentable fact, notorious to all those who have visited Europe, that most of those agents of the Government abroad have been for a great many years unequal to the duties of their office, incompetent and improperly selected persons being frequently sent out, not with a view to their usefulness or fitness for those posts, but merely as a reward for their party services at home. Such a system of appointment, always to be deprecated, even in peaceful and prosperous times, as it contributes neither to the honor nor dignity of the nation, becomes absolutely mischievous and positively injurious in times of trouble and danger to the country like the present.

The Administration of Mr. LINCOLN has made no improvement in this respect upon its predecessors. During the War of Independence, when it was a matter of primary importance to gain the sympathy and aid of the French Government and people, Dr. FRANKLIN was sent to Paris; his fame as a philosopher, his sagacity as a statesman, his wit and shrewdness as a man of the world, commanded the respect of the French Court, conciliated the good will of the upper classes, and gained for him and for his cause the sympathy of all. The United States are at the present time in a situation as critical as were the colonies in the Revolutionary War; it is of as much importance to have sent to Paris the best talent that could be found, not only to gain over the good will of the Court, but of a new power that did not exist in the times of LOUIS XVI., I mean *public opinion*. The French people have always entertained the strongest sympathies for the Free States. Since the outbreak of the present deplorable conflict, the falsehoods and calumnies propagated by the papers purchased by the Confederates have so bewildered and confused popular ideas and sentiments in regard to this rebellion, that the Imperial Government might, if it saw fit to do so, acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy without incurring a great loss of popularity. This state of things is owing to the fact, mainly, that those who should have enlightened public opinion, by disseminating in social intercourse and otherwise the right views in regard to this rebellion, have done nothing at all—not from any treasonable disposition, but, let me say the word, from incapacity—absolute incapacity. No personal offense is meant to those worthy gentlemen who, in this metropolis, have in their charge the interests, the dignity and honor of the United States Government, when I say that they are as little known here, and exert as little influence in French society, high, middle, or low, as if they resided at Timbuctoo, or the Fijee Islands. They are not known, and exert no influence for two very important reasons.

In Paris, where the wit, intelligence, and wealth of France and other lands is gathered, whence ideas radiate over the whole Continent, social intercourse, in the position our representatives occupy, requires a certain amount of wealth. American ministers sent here are generally poor, mainly bent upon economising as much as they decently can on their very moderate salaries, hence invitations, dinner-parties, concerts, levees, musical, or other entertainments—all those means employed by foreign envoys to come in contact with the eminent and most influential men or women, who control public opinion, in politics, science, trade, or the Press, are rarely if ever resorted to. It is at those gatherings at the convivial board that advantage is taken of—*entre la poire et le fromage*—to explain familiarly what needs to be explained, to destroy errors, correct misstatements, and create a healthy tone of opinion in the higher social circles, from whence it would spread over the provinces and the whole continent. To do all this, the poverty and economizing disposition of most American Ministers in Paris is one obstacle. But there remains yet another insurmountable obstacle to be spoken of, which is, that most of our representatives in France, the present one included, do not speak the French language, and those who are sent to aid him in his duties, are in the same lamentable predicament. This of itself precludes all other but formal and official intercourse with the French authorities, when an interpreter, when one can be obtained for the occasion, is called into requisition. For it is to be noted that the United States Government, while sending to France agents who do not speak French, do not even provide them with the means of employing an official interpreter. The junior members of the Legation sometimes have the ambition of studying French at the expense of Uncle Sam; but generally by the time their official career has reached its termination, they have acquired a proficiency in the French language equal to that of the Irishman who enlisted as an interpreter, called out to the Frenchman: "*Monsieur parlee voo Fransee?*" and having received no affirmative reply, continued the conversation by saying, "Will you lend me a grid-iron." To return to the main subject of this communication: if the immigration of foreign laborers is to be encouraged, it can be done successfully only by sending out persons specially qualified, speaking the French and German languages, especially the latter, able to communicate directly with the people in Germany, France and other countries of Europe. Thousands of laborers might be obtained fit not only to do all the farming and other work where hands are needed, but also to fill up the ranks of the National army with stout, able-bodied men, inured to the use of arms, and not unacquainted with military life.

S. H.

THE MONITORS AT CHESTER.—The two Monitors, building at the ship-yard of REANY, ARCHAMBAULD & Co., at Chester, are advancing rapidly, particularly the *Sangamon*, which it is expected will be launched to-day. The other will be launched in a few weeks. These vessels are nearly similar to the old *Monitor*, but they are more substantially built, and to all appearances entirely impregnable. The armor is of such a character and the machinery so well protected, that all attempts to sink or blow them up with ball or shell would appear to be impossible. These vessels are 200 feet long, 47 feet wide and 11 feet 6 inches deep. The one to be launched to-day now weighs 1,300 tons, when completed her weight will be about 1,800 tons, and when ready for service her deck will be but 18 inches above water. The turrets of these vessels are being constructed in New-York, and the one for the *Sangamon* will arrive at Chester this week and be put together in the course of ten or twelve days. The engines and boilers and much of the machinery used in connection with the turret is already in place, and it is expected that the entire work upon the vessel will be completed by the 1st of December. The ship-yard of this firm is well adapted for the construction of vessels, being large and supplied with every convenience. At present its capacity is being enlarged by the erection of a substantial brick foundry, 110 by 100 feet in width and depth, and 42 feet high. They are also building a two-story brick building for a moulding loft—it is 125 feet long and 32 feet wide. There are other ship-yards at Chester, and all of them appear to be busily employed.—*Phil. Ledger, Oct. 27.*

Gen. Fremont in the West.

A SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE OF ST. LOUIS.

Gen. FREMONT received a serenade at St. Louis on Monday evening, in response to which he made the following speech:

MY GOOD FRIENDS OF ST. LOUIS: I am sincerely glad to find myself among you. Naturally my mind goes back to the time when I saw you here, and to the occasion out of which grew the friendly relations which made the immediate cause of your greeting here to-night. The retrospect is full of satisfaction. When I landed in your city last year as the representative of the Government, the walls were silent and the streets deserted, and I met but few and gloomy faces. No band offered me friendly welcome; no flags of the Union brightened the sky; the city lay in sullen gloom, as if a pestilence brooded over it; but I came here strong in the hope of serving you, and ardently desiring to bring back to their old allegiance, as quickly as possible, and before rebellion became war, those of our people who temporarily, I hoped, had become estranged from the Government. You recognized the sincerity of my intentions, and gave me an unqualified and cordial support, and as time wore along, the patriotic fervor which animated us became contagious. The little knots of people that first began to gather before this door grew rapidly larger, and in the course of a few weeks the thronging battalions of the West poured along the streets, and were received by welcoming crowds, and the city blossomed like Spring with National flags. Later—returning from the field where my hopes of usefulness were ended—oppressed by injustice, under the attempts of subordinates to attain power, I came upon the magnificent welcome in which you offered your warmhearted sympathy. I felt rebuked that for a moment I had doubted the inevitable justice of the people. Fresh in my mind as one of the most glorious events of my life is that night when my heart, though chilled with the severity of the Government, growed and expanded amid the deafening shouts of multitudes that filled this space. Not unworthy a place among the battle scenes of your state was the moment when you opened your crowded masses that night to honor in its passage a tattered remnant of that brave young guard which made the 25th of October universally a heroic day. I mention them not only because they come up among the incidents of to-night, but because they deserve such mention at my hands, and because they deserve to be remembered by you. [Cheers.] Returning from their hard-earned victory, they met with nothing but humiliation. They were discharged from the service of that country which they had served so nobly, and they shared in the unmerited severity which was visited upon all who were connected with me at that time. Our services were repudiated and our very best measures were annulled and subverted. But time brings its consolations, and to you who were colaborers with me it must have been very gratifying when lately you read the order which directed the fortifications of this city to be placed in repair and held ready for immediate service, and if it be true that there is something in the misfortunes of our best friends which gives us pleasure, you must have found some such pleasure in the violent haste in which your neighboring cities threw up fortifications, while you were resting in safety under the protection of your own. [Loud cheers.] But then in the case of your city defences, their history is thoroughly classic. The builders of the walls of Troy were refused payment for their labors, and we ought certainly to have been satisfied with the authority for such an old time precedent. There was no irregularity there. It is true those old builders were all-powerful, and could do as they pleased, while we were mortals and lived in a practical age, when every incentive required us to be satisfied if our work only went for the benefit of the country. But what was it that scattered the fruits of all our labors, struck so many good soldiers from the field of duty, and paralyzed the career of our victorious troops? Perhaps our War Secretary had been reading old campaigns. [Laughter.] Perhaps his mind had become excited by the rapidity which characterized the movements of the great soldiers of Europe at the time when war was in its normal condition. Perhaps he had read about the celebrated General of whom an English statesman said he never could write *to him*, but was always obliged to write *at him*. [Laughter and cheers.] Having before him these and such other examples, he thought, perhaps, that we in the West were slow. We had suffered a post only two hundred miles off to surrender for want of reinforcements; and, perhaps with older events in his mind, he forgot how few of the materials of war we had at hand with which to prevent that surrender. With the campaigns of NAPOLEON in Italy in his mind—that splendid force which the great dictator of Europe brought together and supplied with all the appliances of war—with railroads to transport his troops, and balloons to carry his scouting parties in the air—doubtless with all these examples in his mind, he grew impatient with us, and forgot how few of these appliances we had—forgot how poor the West was in all the materials of war except in the one indispensable material of brave and loyal men which she has so lavishly given to the country. We may pause here with the reflection that if we had not those appliances for rapid and brilliant successes, we were on the other hand, safe from the use of them. So, too, we were safe from having our rights betrayed; for in this country no two commanders of opposing armies can meet at a breakfast table and compromise the liberties and hopes of a great people. But it was not because we had disappointed some high-wrought expectations of the Secretary; it was not because we had failed to meet the expectations of the Secretary, or had suffered any disaster, but it was because, in our unqualified determination to maintain the Union, we had been too hasty in striking our enemy a vital blow. [Loud cheers.] Like the Trojan, whose spear against the treacherous horse made the clang of arms resound, and made the offended goddess indignant at the blow, upon her sacred property, did we undergo penance for devotion to our country? Upon me, as in the old story of the serpents, they wound around me their loathsome coils. They strained me in their foul embrace. They breathed upon me their pestilential breath, and they lacerated me with their venomous fangs. But a greater than Pallas rules this contest. The power to destroy was not equal to the will. I relinquish the unclean struggle. I come back to you a second time; and you receive me with the same old regard; with the same warm welcome as heretofore. [Cheers.] No matter how often thrown down, when I come back among you, and meet your friendly contact, I rise again, full of strength and hope, and ready for another effort to serve you. [Loud cheers.] I feel myself in sympathy with you. I think your thoughts, and I know my heart beats responsive to your own. I believe in your justice—not only in your justice, but your generosity, which I have so often largely shared, and I submit to your verdicts. In view of the great issues which are before us, it is, perhaps, not right to speak of matters, but this is purely a personal occasion—a meeting among friends—and I feel like one revisiting an old battlefield, where only the incidents of the day come before me. The occasion of my visit to this city is a personal one. One of the principal objects in coming here is to be present during his trial—of my friend, that true soldier and good and loyal citizen, Gen. McKINSTRY. [Cheers, and "Hurrah for him."] During the period which the prosecution against him was arranged to cover, I was his commanding officer, and in a better position to be intimately acquainted with the nature, extent, and value of his services than any one, except perhaps yourselves, who more immediately felt their influence. Having an opportunity to be present here with him, I could not have reconciled it to my conscience to be absent, believing as I do that the assaults upon him were made solely because he felt it an honorable duty to stand faithfully beside the side of his Chief. [Cheers.] I will not trespass further on your attention to-night, except only to say that I sincerely and warmly thank you for your indulgence in having listened to me.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—TWO PERSONS DROWNED.—On Saturday last, Misses EMMA and ANNA A., daughters of JESSE M. CHRISTOPHER, Esq., formerly Commissioner of City Property, left this city, in company with Mr. HARVEY RITCHIE, to visit some friends in Port Deposit, Md. On the arrival of the train at Havre de Grace, the party took the steamboat for Port Deposit, a town on the banks of the Susquehanna, a few miles above Havre de Grace, and when near their destination the sad accident occurred. It appears that Miss ANNA A. CHRISTOPHER and Mr. RITCHIE were standing on the hurricane deck of the boat, near the guards, which were very low, and the boat making a sudden lurch, both were precipitated into the river. Mr. RITCHIE, it is stated, was a good swimmer, and by great exertions kept Miss CHRISTOPHER'S head above water for ten or fifteen minutes, but his strength failed him before any efficient means were resorted to to rescue them, and both sank to the bottom. The bodies have not yet been recovered. Mr. RITCHIE, who lost his life in attempting to save that of Miss CHRISTOPHER, was a clerk in the office of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad Company. He resided in Front-street, near Wharton. Miss CHRISTOPHER was in her twentieth year.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 27.*

—Sergt.-Major E. B. Cross, a son of Maj. Cross of the army, a citizen of a seceded State, and not liable to a draft in New-Haven, where he te[illegible] resided, having enlisted in the Twenty-sev[illegible] necticut Volunteers, was presented with [illegible] vest by Mrs. Ex-Gov. Dutton a few days si[illegible] Buckingham made the presentation address.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Trial of Jacob Weiler for the Murder of his Wife.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court yesterday Francis McNamara, alias "Rokle Jack," was convicted of an assault upon Officer M. H. Wilson, and remanded for sentence.

The Court then took up the case of Jacob Weiler, indicted for the murder of his wife, at No. 154 Essex-street, on the morning of the 26th of August last. It appears that on the morning of the homicide Weiler went home between 2 and 3 o'clock, and soon after he entered his apartments the report of a pistol was heard. No one was present in the room but Weiler and his wife, and when others were drawn to the place by the report of the pistol, the prisoner stated that his wife had shot herself, and manifested great grief at the act, and did all he could to counteract the effect of the wound. The Coroner's jury were unable to decide whether it was a case of murder or suicide, but the Grand Jury found an indictment for murder; and Mr. Stuart, who opened the case for the prosecution, stated that they should be able to prove that the prisoner had had frequent quarrels with his wife previous to the homicide, and had threatened to shoot her only the day before. The deceased, he said, was a respectable German lady, of cheerful temperament, and fond of the enjoyments of life—such a person, in fact, as would be very unlikely to commit suicide.

Wm. F. Howe and Jonas B. Philips, Esqs., appeared for the prisoner, who is a pleasant looking German, apparently about 26 years of age.

The first witness called for the prosecution was *Peter Hartig*, the step-father of the deceased, who testified that Weiler and his wife had been married about four years; Mrs. Weiler, at the time of her death, was about twenty-four years of age; I was called to the room where the shooting occurred about four o'clock in the morning; found Mrs. Weiler dead on the floor; Mr. Weiler, two policemen, Sophia Swenger, Mr. Barbes and Mr. Deal were also present; Weiler and his wife occupied a room and bedroom on the third floor; Mrs. Weiler was in her night clothes when I saw her; she lay on her back with her arms by her side, as if she had been laid out; examined her and found the ball had entered left breast and passed through the body near the heart, and came out on the right side of her back; saw a revolver there in the hands of a policeman; on the left side of her neck was a black and blue spot, like that caused by the pressure of fingers; saw deceased between seven and eight o'clock the evening before her death on the sidewalk in Essex-street; did not discover then any marks upon her neck; her clothing about the wound was not burned or scorched; saw her almost every day before her death; never noticed any change in her spirits; she was always cheerful when I saw her.

Cross-examined.—I did not say at the Coroner's inquest all I knew about the case, and have not now; did not say anything about the marks on her neck at that time; did not think of it; I never liked the prisoner much, because he would steal, and I did not want him in my house; prisoner never accused me of criminal intercourse with his wife; he never got a divorce from his wife; she was a passionate woman.

At the close of the examination of this witness, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports that 340 persons died in New-York last week—72 men, 72 women, 106 boys, and 92 girls—a decrease of 13 from the mortality of the previous week, and of 61 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1861. Of the deceased 180 were children under 5 years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 58; infantile marasmus, 29; infantile convulsions, 25; croup, 18; cholera infantum, 13; diphtheria, 12; dropsy in the head, 9; hooping cough, 8; typhoid fever, 6. Deaths from external causes, 36—among which are reported 9 premature births, 6 deaths from old age, 2 drowned, and 8 killed by accidents. There were 25 interments in Potter's Field, and 35 deaths in institutions.

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Oct. 25, 1862:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	46
Complaints for which no cause existed	0
Notices for abatement served	82
Abatements of nuisances under notice	107
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	96
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	392
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	71
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	13
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	14
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	44
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	200
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,490

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MAN ROBBED OF HIS BAGGAGE.—PRENTICE G. ALDEN, a messenger and door-keeper of the Senate at Washington, appeared before Justice QUACKENBUSH, yesterday afternoon, and made a complaint against two young men named WASHINGTON LEWIS and GEORGE LEVY, whom he charges with having been guilty of robbing him of his baggage in the following manner. Mr. ALDEN came down on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday morning, and when he arrived at the dépôt in Thirty-first-street the two young men above mentioned came aboard the cars, and represented themselves to Mr. ALDEN as licensed expressmen. Upon this representation, ALDEN told them he wished his baggage, which consisted of a large trunk and a valise, taken to the Girard House, and gave them the checks for the purpose of obtaining them. The pretended expressmen promised to have the baggage there in an hour, instead of which they took it to the Putnam House, in Fourth-avenue. There they told the book-keeper that they were travelers, just arrived by the cars, and desired a room for the purpose of changing their dress. A room was furnished them, and the trunks taken to it. About half an hour after the two came down with new and clean suits on, and LEVY, as he passed out of the hotel, was observed to have a bundle under his arm. The suspicions of the hotel-keeper were thus aroused; the room was examined; the trunk was found broken open, and nearly everything taken away. The Police were soon notified, and the result was the arrest of both of the guilty parties. A small portion of the stolen property has been recovered, but Mr. ALDEN says that a new suit of black, valued at about $75, is missing, and also some other valuable articles. The prisoners were committed for trial, in default of bail.

FESTIVAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual benefit for the children of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, will take place at the Academy of Music next Thursday, and the entertainment will be of the most interesting character. The asylums are over-crowded, and many applications are being made daily—most of which are for the children of soldiers who have recently fallen in battle. During the last year there were, according to the sworn statement of the Comptroller of this State, one thousand and eighty-three children in the asylums, and scores are now knocking at the doors, seeking admission. There has never been a time when the orphans' appeal should be more cordially responded to. It is hoped, therefore, that a handsome sum will be realized by the festival. The entertainment will be under the direction of Messrs. N. B. CLARKE and MICHAEL J. O'DONNELL.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—The Anniversary of the American Bible Union will commence to-morrow in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Pastor,) corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. Business meeting at 9 o'clock in the morning. Public exercises commence at 10 o'clock. Rev. Drs. Weston, Armitage and Brewer, of New-York; Shephard, of Pennsylvania; Sheldon, Robinson and others will speak at the meetings.

USING SLUNG-SHOT.—CHARLES OSTROM, doing business at No. 2 Erie Buildings, was brought before Justice BRENNAN, yesterday, charged with using a slung-shot upon the head of GEO. M. GREER, and thereby inflicting a very serious wound, which it is thought will prove fatal. The prisoner was held in the sum of $1,000 bail to appear before the Court of General Sessions.

GRATITUDE OF OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—On Wednesday evening, the 22d inst., the sick and wounded soldiers at Bellevue Hospital presented to Warden JOHN E. WHITE, a beautiful testimonial, consisting of an address elegantly printed in gold and silver, and beautifully framed, expressing their grateful appreciation of his uniform efforts for their comfort and welfare. The presentation was attended by several hundred sick and wounded soldiers, and was an occasion of great interest.

PICTURE SALE.—To-morrow and on Thursday Mr. SCRIBNER will sell, at his rooms, No. 111 Nassau-street, a collection of superior oil paintings. Among them are the works of Hart, Kensett, Casilear, Lang, Bierstadt, Church, Tait, Coleman, Shattuck, Hennessey, Rosenberg, Santin and other well-known artists. Also, the celebrated statue of "Flora," by Chauncey Ives. The sale will commence at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. REAL IN PRISON.—MRS. MARY REAL, convicted of the manslaughter of PETER C. REAL, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months, was transmitted on Sunday, by Sheriff LYNCH, to Sing Sing. The petitions to the Governor for a remission of her sentence have been extensively signed throughout the City, and it is said that nine of the jurors have already affixed their signatures thereto.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—The Independent Telegraph Company, Col. SPEED, President, and HENRY LANE, Secretary, have commenced building the line between this City, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The line is now working between Boston and this City. Portland will be the Eastern terminus. Mr. T. SMITH, the manager of the Old Union Line, is the Superintendent.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Oct. 27, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented a Message returning without his approval, the Ordinance for the filling up of low and sunken land on and adjoining New-avenue, East, between one hundred and twenty-first and one hundred and twenty-third streets.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length on the minutes, laid on the table ten days, and published in three papers employed by the Corporation.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Desmond—

Resolved that a Committee of two members be appointed to request the Board of Aldermen to return to this Board the resolution in favor of presenting a testimonial to John McCauley, the same having been transmitted with a clerical mistake.

Which was adopted.

And Councilmen Desmond and Babcock were appointed such Committee.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That Greene-street, from Fourth to Eighth-street, be hereafter known as Winthrop-place.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Street openings, in favor of adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for opening One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River, according to law.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, from Union-square to the First-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the property-owners, and one-half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Tenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Clerk of Arrears, for the sum of four hundred and forty-five dollars and eighteen cents, for the purpose of cancelling assessment against John Harstop, for regulating Second-avenue, from Twenty-eighth to Fifty-third streets, in accordance with resolution passed by the Common Council on the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, so as to fully carry out the same.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of the treasury balance Oct. 25, 1862.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of report (previously submitted Oct. 16, and recommitted Oct. 23), in favor of accepting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Carrell, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company Number Thirty-one, for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, being the amount expended by him for repairs to house of said company, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brice moved that the same be laid over.

Which was carried.

Councilman Barney moved to take up General Order number three hundred and twenty-four, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that North Moore-street be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was carried.

Councilman Barney moved that the resolution and ordinance be amended by inserting after the word "North Moore-street," the words "between Washington and West streets."

Which was adopted.

And the same was adopted as amended.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilman Hazleton.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Brady for the sum of ninety-three dollars and seventy-five cents, to be in full for sand furnished the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in the adoption of said resolution.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President—5.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that the election poll of the Fifth District, Twelfth Ward, be removed from the house of Edward Roach to the house of Adam Illian, corner of Broadway and Manhattan-streets.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the poll of election for the Fourth District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at number forty-two Prince-street.

Which was laid on the table.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and also on the north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the blocks bounded by Madison and Fourth avenues, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-streets, be fenced in, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, for the amount of ninety dollars, to be in full for pay of loss of horse by breaking through pier number sixty-one, East River, on the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the said amount of ninety dollars to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Councilman Barney moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, with resolution that Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In the Board of Aldermen, October twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, adopted.)

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, relative to harbor defences, with resolution and ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for increasing and strengthening the defences of the harbor of the City of New-York."

Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution and ordinance be laid over.

Which was carried.

An ordinance entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the issue of change-notes which may be used as a safe and convenient currency for fractional parts of a dollar."

Councilman Long moved that the ordinance be laid over and made the special order of business for Thursday evening.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—10.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hazleton moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of permitting him to offer a resolution.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock—8.

Whereupon, Councilman Hazleton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Poll of the Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at number two-hundred and ninety-three East Tenth-street.

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, at the expense of the property-owners benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen October twenty-third, lost; subsequently reconsidered and laid over.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Councilman Gedney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that Nineteenth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth-avenue, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that Nineteenth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth-avenue, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Jeffers, for the sum of $3,500, said amount to be in payment for a steam fire engine for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-one, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—6.

Councilman Webster moved that the above vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the report was laid over.

Councilman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, The President, Babcock—6.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday the, thirtieth instant, at five o'clock.

JOHN A. TOWLE,
Deputy Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—No. 3584 added to the Calendar of Monday. *Part III.*—Nos. 2634, 2972, 3292, 2365, 3081, 3115, 1921.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. not posted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

Doubtful Matrimony—Validity of Second Marriage, First Husband Being yet Alive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke, and Barnard.

Stephen A. Griffin et al. vs. William Banks.—The plaintiffs, as assignees of one Bruce McKinney, claim to recover certain property and moneys held by the defendants, as assignees of McKinney's wife, Mary B. McKinney. Before her marriage with Bruce McKinney, she had married one Gilbert McCullum, but having executed a deed of separation with him, McCullum in 1837 quit the country, and was not heard from for over five years. Supposing him dead, the marriage with McKinney was contracted. McCullom, however, subsequently appeared. The claims of the parties to this action depend upon the validity of the second marriage of Mary and Bruce McKinney.

The Justice who tried the cause at Special Term, found as matter of fact "that on the 22d of July, 1842, Mary McCullom married Bruce McKinney at the City of New-York, that such marriage was contracted by her in good faith, believing McCullom (her first husband) to be dead, and after McCullom had absented himself for five successive years, and without her having known, during that time, that McCullom was living." The General Term, in an opinion written by Justice Clerke, decide that under this state of facts, the marriage of Bruce McKinney and Mrs. McCullom has the same force and effect as if when it was solemnized McCullom was not alive.

The Court declare that the language of the statute (3 Rev. Stat., 227, 5th Ed.,) is very general and positive, without any reservation or exception, expressed or implied; and yet it would apparently be at variance with the plainest principles of justice, that the first husband should be deprived of his marital rights—of his right to the enjoyment of the society of his wife, and of his interest in her property, merely by her mistake, arising from an absence which, under many circumstances, he could not avoid, and which indeed, may have originated in an endeavor to promote the common benefit of both. If the second marriage is to be upheld, the first ceases to have any validity; both certainly cannot coexist. Under our law, and under that of all Christendom for many centuries, if not from the very origin of Christianity, no man shall have more than one wife, and no woman more than one husband at the same time. Does the law, then, provide no redress for the husband who has been thus injured by the act of his wife, committed under a mistake? I think it does. It places the first marriage only in abeyance. It only temporarily suspends the rights of the first husband, unless, by his own neglect or acquiescence, he should waive or abandon them. The course pointed out by the Chancellor, in Vallean *vs.* Vallean, (6 Pai., 207,) is open to every husband or wife in similar circumstances. He says: "The remedy of the former husband or wife, in such a case, is to file a bill, and proceed in the manner prescribed by the statute to annul the voidable marriage; and if the parties thereto continue to cohabit together after a decree of nullity has been pronounced, the rightful husband or wife may then file a bill for a divorce, on the ground of that adultery." This is the obvious and the only practicable course; and McCullom, the first husband in this case, having omitted or neglected to resort to it, the second marriage continued in force, and after the death of McCullom, could not be disputed or invalidated by his representatives or any other party.

The judgment of the Special Term was therefore affirmed, with costs.

Wm. Fullerton for appellants; Wm. M. Evarts for respondents.

THE E. P. CHRISTY WILL CASE.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Judge Daly, Acting Surrogate.

In the Matter of the Will of Edwin P. Christy.—The examination of witnesses in this case was proceeded with yesterday, before Judge DALY.

P. G. Clark was sworn and examined by Mr. Bradford. Mr. Clark drew the will which is contested. He testified to having had several interviews with the deceased before his death relative to his affairs, and especially one just after the injuries which caused his death, relative to his will. Mrs. Christy was not present at any of these interviews between deceased and himself, except the one on Saturday, the day after his injury; in the judgment of the witness, Mr. Christy's mind was perfectly sound at the time of executing the will; he was a man of unamiable temper, and could not brook restraint, but would fly into a passion if there was any restraint to control him; witness became acquainted with deceased in 1854; has done business for him as a lawyer.

The witness was cross-examined at great length on the circumstances attending the execution of the will, and on the influence which is alleged to have been brought to bear upon the deceased. The case will probably occupy some days.

An appearance was put in by Mr. Reany for Robert F. Christy, brother of deceased.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The Mayor of New-York vs. Allee et al.—Judgment ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 27, 1862.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '67. Reg.	101	100 Erie Railway	64¾
13,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Reg.	101½	100 do....s30	64¾
9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103	950 do....s10	64¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	103¼	600 do.	64¾
500 Trea. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	105½	200 do....b30	64¾
4,000 do.	105¾	200 do....s30	64¾
500 do. indorsed	103	5 do.	64
3,000 U. S. 1 Yr. Cer.	98¾	400 Erie Railway Pref.	91¾
10,000 do.	99	100 do.	91½
20,000 City 6s, '87	109	500 Hudson River R.	71¾
10,000 do.	109½	400 do.	72
3,000 Ill. Con. Bs. '77	105	200 do....b30	72¾
500 Ohio St. 6s '70	107	200 do.	72¾
2,000 do.	108½	100 do.	72½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	55	200 do.	72½
20,000 do.	55¾	100 do....b60	72½
1,000 do.	55½	1800 Harlem Railroad	22
3,000 Va. State 6s	65	550 Harlem R. Pref.	50
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	53¾	50 Stonington R.	100
10,000 do.	54	200 Reading Railroad	78¾
12,000 do.	53¾	600 do.	78¾
15,000 Mo. St. 6s issued to H. & St. Jo. R.	69	200 do....b30	78¾
1,000 Cal. St. 7s	113¾	50 Mich. Cen. R....s30	92¾
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	109¾	1850 do.	92¾
2,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds.	101½	200 do....b10	92¾
3,000 Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. Sk. Fd. Bs.	115	200 do....b60	92¾
		50 do....s15	92¾
2,000 Mich. So. 2d m	99¾	300 do....b30	92¾
1,000 Mich. S. s. f. bds.	107¾	500 do.	92¾
2,000 do.	108	1200 M. S. & N. I. R.	45¾
2,000 Ill. C. R. bds.	107	200 do.	45½
1,000 A. & T. H. 1st m.	98	200 do....b30	46
3,000 C. & N. W. 2d m.	32¾	900 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	84¾
1,000 To. & W. 2d mtg.	89	150 do....b30	84¾
10,000 do.	89½	24 Panama Railroad	150
17,000 C. & T. s. f. bds.	104	400 Ill. Cen. Rd. Scrip.	83¾
17,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st m.	106	200 do....b30	83¾
1,000 Pit. F. W. & C. 2m.	94	1,150 do.	83¾
2,000 Pit. F. W. & C. 3m.	77¾	100 Ill. Cen. Full Stock.	80
7,000 do.	77	600 Clev. & Pitts. R.	39¾
7,000 Clev. & Pit. 4m.	72	50 do....b30	39¾
10 North River Bank.	95	400 Gal. & Chi. R.	87
35 Bank of Commerce.	98	200 do....s10	87¼
25 do.	98¼	250 do.	87¾
10 Bank of Republic.	95	200 do.	87½
20 Hanover Bank	95	50 do....s60	86¾
10 Del. & H. Can. C.	111	2,000 Clev. & Tol. R.	73
180 Cumber. Coal Pref.	14	100 do.	72¾
100 do.	14¼	180 do....b60	72
1800 Nic. Trans. Co.	9	200 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	85¾
100 do.	8¾	100 do....b30	85¾
20 Penn. Coal Co.	100½	100 do....s30	85
400 Pac. Mail St. Co	118¾	100 do....s10	85
108 do.	118¾	1300 do.	85
100 do....s30	117¾	25 Ch. Bur. & Qu. R.	105
150 do....s30	118	250 do.	106½
120 N. Y. Cen. R.	107	100 Mill. Pr. Du Ch. R.	34
200 do.	107½	50 New-Jersey Cen. R.	150
100 do....s20	107	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch.	59
250 do....s3	107	100 do.	59¼
100 Toledo & Wab. Prf.	72	50 do.	59½
200 do....b30	72		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	103¼	100 Hudson River R.	73¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103¼	300 do.	73
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	93	300 Harlem Railroad	22
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98¾	500 Harlem R. Pref....s60	50
1,050 Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	105	400 do.	50¾
5,000 E. R. 5th m. bs.	99½	200 Reading Railroad	78¾
3,000 Hud. R. 3d m. bs.	104	200 do.	78¾
5,000 To. & W. 2d m.	89¾	400 do.	79
10,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	94	200 do....b30	79
1,500 P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	77¾	200 do....b30	79¼
8,000 do.	78	700 Mich. Cen. R.	92¾
14,000 Clev. & P'h 4th m.	73	100 do.	92¾
1,000 Nic. Tran. Co.	8	100 do....s30	[illegible]
95 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	112	100 do....s10	92
75 do.	111¾	37 do.	91¾
50 do.	111½	1200 Mich. S. & N. In. R.	46
150 N. Y. Central R.	106¾	500 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	85
200 do....b10	106¾	100 do.	84¾
100 Pac. Mail St. Co	120	6 Panama Railroad	150
25 do.	121	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	83½
100 do.	120½	800 Cl. & Pitts. R.	40½
100 do....s10	120¾	50 do.	40¾
50 do.	120¾	450 do.	40
50 do....b30	120¾	200 Galena & Chi. R.	86¾
50 do....s30	120¾	100 do....s10	86¾
500 Erie Railway	64½	400 Clev. & Tol. R.	71½
100 do....b30	64¾	200 Chi. & R. I. R....s10	84¾
100 do....s10	64	400 do....b10	85¾
250 Erie Railway Pref.	91¾	25 do.	84¾
100 do....b30	91¾	50 Chi., Bur. & Qu. R.	106¾
100 do....b10	91¾	100 Nor. & Wor. R.	75
50 Tol. & W. R. Pref.	72		

MONDAY, Oct. 27—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 25, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 18:

Increase in Loans	$2,367,261
Decrease in Specie	1,305,725
Decrease in Circulation	29,289
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	160,514

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 26, 1861.	Oct. 25, 1862.	Oct. 18, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,128,000	$69,125,000
Loans	147,268,646	174,879,346	172,512,085
Specie	42,260,616	37,453,531	38,759,256
Circulation	8,415,643	9,878,240	9,907,529
Gross Deposits	140,246,158	205,488,006	206,911,478
Exchanged	18,529,204	40,990,034	42,574,020
Undrawn	121,716,954	164,497,972	164,337,458
In Sub-Treasury	7,330,763	6,948,343	8,249,840

The Bank return shows another gain in Loans and Discounts of over two millions. The change of Policy with a number of the Banks in lending upon Gold has reduced the Specie average in their present report. Further alterations of this nature are not improbable. They would certainly contribute to a more correct appreciation of the actual sums in Gold held by the Banks, exclusive of what they have merely lent their Currency to speculators.

The price of Gold to-day with the Bullion and other Money Brokers in Wall-street is 130⅞ ₱ cent., buyers, and 131⅛, sellers. The rate of Exchange on London is 144½@145 ₱ cent., as on Saturday. The United States Notes for Custom-house use are 127@127½ ₱ cent. There is much less excitement in Gold and Custom-house Notes since the resolve of the Stock Exchange Board to exclude them from their dealings. The quotations through the day have scarcely varied ¼@½ ₱ cent. The export demand for Gold is lighter than last week, as no steamer sails direct from this port until Saturday next.

Some of the private lenders of Money at call to the Stock Brokers were disposed to-day to mark up their rate of interest to 6 ₱ cent. At Bank we are advised of no change. The whole range of the quotations on temporary loan is 4@6 ₱ cent.

At the Sub-Treasury nothing of moment transpired. The Customs are about $200,000, and would probably have been larger but for the rainstorm, which interferes with the landing of Goods. We learn that the receipts into the Treasury from the Inland Taxes are rapidly on the increase.

The semi-official statement from Washington in this morning's paper affords much satisfaction in reference to the present total of the Public Debt. The statement corrects various exaggerated rumors of the condition of the Treasury and the burden of the Government indebtedness. The following is believed to be an approximate classification of the Public Debt—agreeing with the total of the statement referred to:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT OF UNITED STATES.

Five ₱ cents. of 1865, '71 and '74		$30,000,000
Six ₱ cents. of 1862, '67 and '68		21,500,000
Six ₱ cents. of 1881		68,500,000
Six ₱ cents., new, 1867-1882		20,000,000
Total funded		$140,000,000
Treasury bonds, 1863, 6 ₱ cents	$2,000,000	
Treasury bonds, 1864, 7.30s	130,000,000	
Treasury certificates, 1863, 6 ₱ cents.	68,000,000	
		200,000,000
Temporary deposits, 5 ₱ cent	$35,000,000	
Temporary deposits, 4 ₱ cent	45,000,000	
		80,000,000
Total interest-bearing		$420,000,000
United States notes, lawful tender.	$177,000,000	
United States notes, Custom-house.	23,000,000	
		200,000,000
Total		$620,000,000

The average annual interest on the whole public debt, including the United States currency, is 4.09 ₱ cent., or $25,340,000 on $620,000,000.

The Stock Exchange is again strongly speculative on the Railway Shares, and the week promises to be one of increased excitement, though more, perhaps, on Hudson River and the Western list, than on New-York Central and Erie. In reference to the Eries, however, it would be unsafe to venture a prediction, as a great many parties are sanguine of a further considerable advance in prices on both classes, notwithstanding the extraordinary rise of 5@6 ₱ cent. last week. The advance on Hudson River to-day is 2½ ₱ cent. There is a recovery of 2½ ₱ cent. on the Pacific Mail shares, which fell on Saturday in consequence of the successful organization, and the departure of the first steamer of the new line *viâ* Nicaragua. The Government Securities were steady to-day. The Stocks of Missouri and Tennessee ½ ₱ cent. better than on Saturday. The Railway Bonds generally steady, but less buoyant than a week or two ago. Many of them have risen so rapidly of late that buyers for investment begin to look round for other objects upon which to secure a fair income, and this feeling has probably contributed to the fresh demand for the 6 ₱ cent. shares of the Michigan Central, Galena & Rock-Island at 85@92 ₱ cent.

At the Second Board, and after the adjournment on the Street, prices were very irregular, the general inclination being to lower figures than on the printed sales. The following were about the latest quotations, the general market steady:

U. S. 6s, 1881	103¾	N. Y. Central	106¾
Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts	105½	Erie Common	63¾
U. S. 5s, 1874	93	Erie Preferred	91¾
Missouris	53½	Hudson	73
Tennessees	55¾	Mich. Central	91¾
Pacific	122	Mich. Southern	45¾
Panama	150	Illinois Cen	83¾
Rock Island	84¾	Toledo	71¾
Galena	86¾	Pittsburgh	40
Harlem	22	Mich. Guarant'd	84¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	108	Mercantile	115
Manhattan	123	American Ex. (ex div.)	97
Merchants'	101½	Chatham	95¾
Mechanics'	105	Bank of the Republic	98¾
Union	103	Bank of N. America	102
America	110	Hanover	95¾
North America	95	Metropolitan	104
Tradesman's	[illegible]	Grocers'	[illegible]
Dry Dock	107	Nassau	101
National	[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	101
Merchants' Exchange	93	Corn Exchange	100
Commerce	[illegible]	Continental	92
Commerce Scrip Stock	97	Importers & Traders'	100½
Ocean	84	Park	116

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109¾	St. L. A. & T. H. 1sts.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Convt. '76	114	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	102
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi. & N. W. seconds	32
Erie thirds, '83	108	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	48
Erie fourths, '80	101	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89½
Erie fifths, '88	99¾	Mil. & Pr. Du C. firsts	101
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Gal. & Chi. firsts	107¾
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	111	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex.	108
Hudson thirds	104	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Harlem firsts	113	Clev. & Tol. s.f.	104
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c., firsts	111	N. J. Cent. seconds	110
Mich. C. s. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts.	105
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts.	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94½
M. S. 7 ₱ c. seconds	99¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	78
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	107¾	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	73
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	106¾		

The business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for September was as follows:

	1862.	1861.
Received from coal	$361,121	$162,139
Received from merchandise	38,050	33,108
Received from travel, &c	49,222	39,216
Total	$448,994	$234,456
Transportation and all charges	178,106	128,629
Net profit for the month	$270,888	$110,835
Net profit for previous 9 months	1,259,081	1,023,686
Total net profit 10 months	$1,529,969	$1,134,521

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the third week in October were:

1861	$58,362
1862	76,228
Increase	$17,866

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the third week in October were:

1861	$20,593
1862	23,895
Increase	$2,942

The earnings of the Galena & Chicago Railroad for the third week in October were:

1861	$56,105
1862	50,763
Decrease	$5,342

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad earned:

In September, 1862	$194,546
Against September, 1861	123,046
Increase	$71,500

The earnings of the Toledo & Wabash Railroad for the third week in October were:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$6,124 55	$4,343 80
Freight	32,556 55	29,819 50
Total	$38,681 10	$34,163 30
Increase		$4,517 80

The latest Specie quotations by Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street, are as follows:

American Gold	$1 31	Amer. Silver	$1 26
Sovereigns	6 25	Spanish Dollars	1 35
Twenty Francs	4 95	Mexican Dollars	1 30
Ten Guilders	5 00	Five francs	1 15
Ten Thalers	16 00	Ger'n & Fr'ch Crowns	1 20
Spanish Doubloons	20 00	English Silver ₱ £	6 00
Mexican Doubloons	19 00	Span. & Mex. qr's. ₱ oz	1 45

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Receipts, $362,257 97; including for Customs, $170,000; payments, $1,097,050 21; balance, $6,213,551 39.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.
Bk. of New-York	6,561,830	6,489,804	1,769,760	1,990,473
Manhattan Co.	6,640,985	6,455,061	2,250,882	2,321,946
Merchants' Bank	7,176,684	7,226,708	2,008,892	1,921,916
Mechanics' Bank	4,840,250	5,007,077	649,411	660,838
Union Bank	4,278,829	4,396,492	2,291,649	2,534,302
Bank of America	9,423,934	9,103,632	2,080,334	2,424,301
Phenix Bank	4,076,450	4,028,562	707,851	984,642
City Bank	3,805,567	3,551,200	1,900,304	2,100,201
Tradesmen's Bank	2,442,314	2,409,963	204,096	197,545
Fulton Bank	1,642,691	1,619,402	376,813	373,943
Chemical Bank	3,140,686	3,090,672	2,740,473	2,739,484
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,775,193	2,792,842	215,611	215,670
National Bank	2,406,125	2,433,780	551,094	574,125
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,771,845	1,041,923	142,983	142,978
Mech.&Trad.Bk.	937,061	942,576	213,275	214,601
Greenwich Bank	805,516	811,922	381,542	372,876
Leather Man. Bk.	2,522,165	2,452,011	581,603	535,392
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,409,811	1,404,491	325,267	322,380
Bk. St. New-York	5,399,192	5,126,483	683,462	745,465
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,692,483	9,442,676	2,564,610	2,622,587
Bk. of Commerce	13,595,650	13,500,549	1,385,633	1,384,236
Broadway Bank	4,290,964	3,871,680	998,390	956,448
Ocean Bank	2,465,001	2,506,802	236,044	244,913
Mercantile Bank	3,339,699	3,790,772	530,432	525,219
Pacific Bank	1,549,928	1,518,533	127,060	142,515
Bank of Republic	5,122,889	5,087,944	1,687,223	1,691,170
Chatham Bank	977,361	960,660	141,391	130,237
People's Bank	771,402	755,044	112,176	111,905
Bank of N. Am.	2,669,691	2,797,050	156,693	139,086
Hanover Bank	2,436,465	2,405,179	162,519	163,830
Irving Bank	1,059,596	1,037,395	99,760	99,759
Metropolitan Bk.	10,878,787	10,576,648	1,445,864	1,468,245
Citizen's Bank	953,407	979,054	95,093	95,176
Nassau Bank	2,636,964	2,014,983	234,711	258,523
Market Bank	2,523,775	2,415,818	276,941	276,379
St. Nicholas Bank	1,728,800	1,654,638	207,199	197,387
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,330,500	3,252,000	234,397	217,813
Corn Exch. Bank	2,967,439	2,956,496	383,846	378,563
Continental Bank	4,203,328	4,166,031	246,704	316,262
Bk. of Comm'lth	1,705,066	1,739,059	301,745	263,278
Oriental Bank	675,046	717,097	72,847	72,852
Marine Bank	1,802,657	1,746,727	362,731	340,811
Atlantic Bank	830,539	826,703	86,439	86,738
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,528,853	3,538,824	433,999	398,125
Park Bank	10,456,200	10,355,445	4,103,391	4,089,444
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,172,813	1,257,016	189,128	193,066
Grocers' Bank	738,070	806,780	70,947	73,503
North River Bank	917,535	909,464	63,239	60,998
East River Bank	370,730	362,036	19,071	18,730
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	1,558,505	1,501,979	137,917	124,433
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	593,244	612,017	110,246	107,086
N. Y. Exch. Bank	474,940	449,067	67,166	47,942
Bull's Head Bank	550,642	540,907	29,302	29,301
N. Y. County Bank	388,239	375,162	53,275	52,627
Total	174,879,346	172,512,085	37,453,531	38,759,256
	Increase....	$2,367,261	Decrease..	$1,305,725

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.
Bk. of New-York	443,717	477,673	6,351,543	6,372,222
Manhattan Co.	77,837	78,437	6,847,190	6,872,907
Merchants' Bank	228,855	228,677	6,690,806	6,775,039
Mechanics' Bank	336,492	333,631	3,723,911	3,830,327
Union Bank	213,654	215,258	4,409,505	4,715,605
Bank of America	40,901	41,665	12,395,990	12,115,112
Phenix Bank	77,350	77,350	3,901,824	3,876,536
City Bank			5,403,347	5,519,208
Tradesmen's Bank	270,077	274,241	1,800,050	1,789,207
Fulton Bank	219,328	213,593	1,908,527	1,949,899
Chemical Bank	66,673	67,853	6,586,427	6,574,957
Merch. Exch. Bk.	150,498	149,474	1,700,978	1,775,397
National Bank	143,372	146,876	1,570,990	1,601,645
Butch.&Drov. Bk	320,753	320,798	1,759,510	1,846,886
Mech.&Trad. Bk.	188,599	190,783	1,178,044	1,165,303
Greenwich Bank	138,478	140,477	550,988	538,408
Leather Man. Bk.	260,270	295,973	2,044,884	1,960,916
Seventh Ward Bk.	144,107	151,759	1,363,313	1,329,516
Bk. St. New-York	294,459	279,586	5,418,327	5,151,396
Am. Exchange Bk.	316,152	343,247	8,337,492	8,245,597
Bk. of Commerce	1,715	1,715	12,932,096	10,918,264
Broadway Bank	326,508	326,305	4,533,806	4,217,348
Ocean Bank	96,661	97,247	1,969,617	1,922,927
Mercantile Bank	6,427	6,427	3,674,323	3,694,809
Pacific Bank	96,389	100,229	1,367,732	1,289,840
Bank of Republic	280,789	281,254	5,413,946	4,807,722
Chatham Bank	42,917	44,709	742,373	681,619
People's Bank	104,290	101,110	735,447	709,536
Bank of N. Am.	176,232	177,126	1,685,043	1,803,580
Hanover Bank	175,750	175,001	1,536,374	1,566,521
Irving Bank	126,137	126,313	822,720	888,686
Metropolitan Bk.	334,683	307,286	8,683,689	8,628,003
Citizen's Bank	177,034	177,184	798,250	803,468
Nassau Bank	14,293	14,525	2,103,477	2,167,929
Market Bank	257,457	257,567	1,609,713	1,585,716
St. Nicholas Bank	197,516	197,117	1,243,899	1,209,575
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	523,616	524,267	2,626,284	2,399,037
Corn Exch. Bank	282,082	281,700	2,222,492	2,184,134
Continental Bank	261,331	260,473	2,232,827	2,205,001
Bk. of Comm'lth	318,444	305,854	1,775,808	1,847,829
Oriental Bank	154,386	151,099	628,737	644,449
Marine Bank	280,079	277,616	1,556,749	1,519,689
Atlantic Bank	124,082	125,513	557,907	575,021
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	220,000	220,000	2,812,324	2,808,560
Park Bank	394,838	395,899	13,178,884	13,381,555
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	85,612	84,741	921,446	1,130,300
Grocers' Bank	43,822	44,360	666,318	658,342
North River Bank	80,352	80,157	688,880	747,734
East River Bank	110,464	110,729	323,611	316,588
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	10,285	10,595	1,390,271	1,202,682
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	194,919	194,269	395,984	408,917
N. Y. Exch. Bank	166,836	153,688	463,487	470,443
Bull's Head Bank	132,999	132,860	529,198	490,380
N. Y. County Bank	117,748	118,400	415,299	407,141
Total	$9,878,240	$9,907,529	164,497,972	164,337,458
	Decrease....	$29,289	Increase....	$160,514

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 27, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 87 bbls. Ashes, 15,472 bbls. Flour, 14 bbls. and 746 bags Corn Meal, 170,128 bushels Wheat, 65,669 bushels Corn, 7,120 bushels Rye, 8,780 bushels Barley, 7,699 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Malt, 980 pkgs. Provisions, and 266 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in good request at $8 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand, at 60c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed, and decidedly lower to-day. The reported sales since our last add up 16,000 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $5 65@$5 80; poor to choice extra State at $5 85@$6 40; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 65@$5 80; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 95@$7 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands at $6 75@$7 00 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 65	@$5 80
Extra State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine Western	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	6 75	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales 1,100 bbls., at $6 35@$7 00 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 05@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales to-day 350 bbls. Extra, at $6 00@$8 00 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $3 30@$4 80 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 for MARSH'S Caloric, and $4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand but at reduced rates. The reported sales since our last comprise 143,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 47@$1 54; Amber Western, at $1 38@$1 40; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 31@$1 37; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 28@$1 30; Milwaukee Club, at $1 22@$1 27; Chicago Spring at $1 14@$1 22, ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower. Sales since our last, 114,000 bushels, at 68c.@69c. for shipping Mixed Western; 62c.@67c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 56c.@61c. for unsound; 68c.@73c. for Yellow Western, and 73c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 75c.@88c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are in limited demand, including Canada, at 55c.@57c.; Western, at 55c.@58c.; and State, at 56c.@59c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in fair demand at steady rates; sales 5,300 bushels State and Canada, at $1 30@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 45@$1 50 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request, at 60c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in moderate demand, to-day, at 18c.@25c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been in good demand at buoyant prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, to-day, at former prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined to $12 25@$12 50, closing at $13 25 for Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales 2,300 bbls. Cut Meats rule quiet at 7¾c.@8c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in request, at 7½c.@9c. ₱ lb. Lard is dull and heavy; sales 650 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at previous prices; sales, since our last, 140 bbls., at $13 50@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 62½ for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues active and firm at 16c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in good request at 8½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 104,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls. at 36¼c.@36¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 9¼d.@9¾d. ₱ bushel, and by foreign vessels, heavy goods, 45s.@60s. ₱ ton. For Hull—a British bark with Wheat, at 12d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow—heavy goods at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For London—Butter, by a foreign vessel, at 50s. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 16
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 22
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 23
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 30
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 1
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 1
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Asia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Tuesday,) at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*viâ* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded: for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE WOUNDED and sick soldiers in Bellevue Hospital will be held in the Rose Hill M. E. Church, (27th-st., near 3d-av.,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 7½ o'clock. The public, and especially the ladies of the vicinity, are earnestly invited to be present, and adopt such measures as will best accomplish the object. Some of the soldiers will be present. Addresses by
Rev. WILBUR FISK WATKINS,
Rev. CHARLES H. PAYSON,
Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN.

NEW-YORK HERALD.—FOR SALE, A COMplete file of the New-York *Herald*, from April 1, 1861, to the present date; six months in a bound volume. A complete history of the war to the present time. Address Box No. 224, Brooklyn Post-office, stating price willing to be given.

HOPS.—600 BALES CHOICE QUALITY, GROWTH 1862. For sale, in lots to suit, by WALTER S. HICKS, No. 17 Water st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Bell's Stratagem.

WINTER GARDEN—Romeo and Juliet.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—King Henry the Fourth.

IRVING HALL—Gottschalk's Concerts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Treaty with Japan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The promises of a forward movement of the Army of the Potomac are at last likely to be fulfilled. Gen. Pleasanton, with his cavalry and four pieces of artillery, crossed a new pontoon bridge at Berlin, six miles below Harper's Ferry, on Sunday at daylight, and proceeded direct to Lovettsville, in Loudon County, from which point he subsequently proceeded toward Leesburgh. Shortly after the crossing of the cavalry, Gen. Burnside, with his Second Army Corps, commenced crossing at the same point, and occupied nearly the whole day in passing over. He occupied Lovettsville at night, and was expected to move forward yesterday morning—in what direction is not yet known. Other divisions of the army were prepared to follow from Bolivar Heights and other points higher up. The reports from the front announce that the rebels have drawn in their pickets at Charlestown, abandoned Martinsburgh, after completing the destruction of the railroad property, and fallen back toward Winchester. Whether they have retreated beyond that point or will give battle there is the great point to be developed by the movements of our army.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* states, on what he deems reliable authority, that the rebel Gen. Wise is advancing toward Yorktown with twenty thousand men, all conscripts. It is thought probable that this force will merely reoccupy the works at Williamsburgh, to prevent an advance of our forces toward Richmond in that direction.

The Philadelphia *Press* denies the correctness of the rumors in relation to the proposed changes in the army, and adds: "Gen. McClellan is now prepared to advance upon Lee at Winchester. His army has been strengthened and equipped; the arms, and clothing, and ordnance stores, captured by the enemy on the Peninsula and at Manassas, or used by the soldiers, have been replaced; immense reinforcements have been sent into Maryland from the Northern States. The conference of loyal Governors has had the effect of systematizing the efforts of the States, and giving confidence and power to the General Government; and when Gen. McClellan moves across the Potomac it will be at the head of an army more splendidly provided and more thoroughly disciplined than any that has been raised since the beginning of the rebellion."

Unmistakable signs of activity in Gen. Mitchel's Department have reached us—the first reports, as usual in all important affairs in the Department of the South, coming to us through rebel channels. A dispatch from Beauregard, dated the 23d inst., at Savannah, published in the Richmond papers, announces that the "Abolitionists" attacked Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie on the day previous, and were repulsed to the gunboats at Mackey's Point and Bee's Creek Landing, leaving their dead and wounded behind. Our forces are said by Beauregard to have come in "thirteen gunboats and transports." Another dispatch from Charleston, rather more modest, simply states that our gunboats anchored below Coosawatchie and landed our forces, which were driven back to the boats. We shall have to await the receipt of our own advices before we can judge of the magnitude and importance of this affair, but we are inclined to think that it was nothing more than a preliminary reconnoissance to the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the rebels in that vicinity, before making an attack in earnest. Cutting the railroad between Charleston and Savannah will of course be the first step toward an attack on either of these cities.

Galveston, Texas, is now in possession of the National forces, having been evacuated by the rebels about the 4th inst. The news is contained in an extra of the Houston *Telegraph*, which states that the National commander notified the people that four days would be allowed for the women and children to leave. On the last day of grace the rebel troops commenced the evacuation, and the city was occupied by our forces on the 5th.

Advices from the Southwest are important, as indicating that the rebels are not disposed to abandon their Fall Campaign there without another desperate effort to better their fortunes. It is reported that there is great activity among them in the vicinity of Helena, Vicksburgh and Holly Springs. The number of rebels at the latter place is said to be seventy thousand, a great portion of whom are conscripts—every man in the South, under thirty-five years of age, being now in the army. It is also reported that Price is on the Hatchie River with fifty thousand men, marching in the direction of Bolivar, and that Pillow is in the same neighborhood with twenty thousand men. These figures are, no doubt, much exaggerated. Another report is to the effect that Gen. Jo. Johnston is in command of a large army at Little Rock, Ark. A rumor was prevalent at Memphis, at last accounts, that a force of a thousand rebel cavalry had stationed themselves nine miles from that City, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and had taken possession of the line, and this was supposed to be but the advance of a large rebel force having designs upon Memphis. A report has also reached Cairo that the rebels have possession of the Tennessee shore, opposite Island No. 10, but there is no doubt that the National force there can hold the position.

We learn of a desperate fight at Waverly, Tenn., twenty miles southwest of Fort Donelson, between 200 National troops stationed there, with one piece of artillery, and 800 rebels. The latter were completely routed, with a loss of 24 killed, a large number wounded, and 25 captured. Our loss was but 2 killed and 2 wounded.

We have advices from Pensacola to the 19th inst., by the arrival at this port of the United States steam-transport *Honduras*. All was quiet there. Admiral Farragut, with his squadron, was waiting orders, hourly expected, for an attack upon Mobile.

A dispatch from Washington to the *Evening Post* says: It is said that the astonishing leaks in the War Department which have excited so much comment ever since the war broke out, have at last been discovered in the person of a traitor-clerk, who has intimate connections with the Jeff. Davis Government. Grave charges have been preferred against this person, and they are now undergoing an investigation. The rebels have continually known of the plans of our Generals in advance of their execution, and they have not learned them from the newspapers.

Gen. Morgan's Division, which held Cumberland Gap for so many weeks, passed through Gallipolis, on the way to the scene of active operations in Western Virginia, on Oct. 23. The force has been entirely reclothed and paid. Much dissatisfaction has prevailed among the East Tenneseeans in the division at having been ordered away from their homes, and this feeling was aggravated by the publication of Parson Brownlow's recent injudicious address, but the officers of the different regiments succeeded in appeasing the discontent which was felt. Parson Brownlow met the brigade at Portland, Ohio, and addressed it briefly.

From headquarters the St. Louis *Republican* learns that Col. Chipman, chief of Gen. Curtis's staff, who is on a tour of inspection in Kansas, recently attended a council of over one thousand Indian refugees at Le Roy. O-po-the-to-he-lo was the leading spirit. The Indians insist on fighting the rebel Indians in their own way. Gen. Pike's Indians may prepare for war, as they commenced it at Pea Ridge. Important movements are contemplated by the old Chief.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic Union Association, Luke F. Cozans presiding, met last evening at its rooms on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, and was addressed by Hon. James T. Brady, Hon. James Brooks, and Edwin James, Esq., in the strain of denunciation and boastfulness which has of late become fashionable with the so-called "Conservatives" when speaking of the Administration and the impending State election. The audience was neither very large nor very enthusiastic.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a resolution to change the name of Greene-street, between Fourth and Eighth streets, to Winthrop-place, was referred. The proposed $1,000,000 Harbor and City Defence Ordinance was taken up, read in part, and then laid over, the members not appearing to be disposed to discuss it. The proposed Fractional Currency Ordinance, previously introduced by Mr. Orton, and a highly necessary measure, was also taken up and read, and, at first, a disposition was manifested to indefinitely defer action upon it, but to this course Messrs. Stevenson, Jones, Lent, Gedney, and others, strenuously objected, and also urged the necessities of the public for its adoption. Mr. Orton mentioned a fact that the municipal Corporations all around us were issuing small-change certificates. He had seen such certificates from Newark, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, &c. The Family Aid Fund, he was informed, would run out within a week, and as the Common Council had pledged themselves to keep up the aid uninterrupted to the close of the war, it behooved them to decide speedily whether they will directly raise more money for the purpose, or arrange some plan for paying out small-change certificates to the beneficiaries of that fund. (This Board have passed a new half-million Family Aid Ordinance, but in the other Board a disposition prevails to combine the two subjects.) The currency subject was finally laid over and made the special order for the next meeting. The Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Aldermanic Railway Committee failed to meet yesterday afternoon.

It is estimated that the cargo of the prize steamer *Bermuda* will yield at least $600,000.

The cargo of the prize bark *Fanny Lowrie*, discharged last week at Philadelphia, consisted of 10,730 bushels of salt, besides a lot of chickory.

The prize-master and crew of the schooner *Agnes* has arrived at Philadelphia, and reports that the vessel was wrecked off Hatteras, and the wreck sold by order of the Commandant of that place, together with a portion of the cargo, consisting of salt and liquors. The residue of the cargo was destroyed, owing to the fact that by the existing regulations at Hatteras, only a certain quantity of salt and liquors can be sold to the residents of that locality. The proceeds of the sales were taken to Philadelphia. The *Agnes* was captured in St. Andrew's Bay, Ga. When captured she was from Nassau, and ostensibly bound for Baltimore.

Gen. Buell was in Louisville on Oct. 24, as the dispatch announcing the fact says, "receiving the congratulations of his friends on the brilliant close of the Kentucky campaign."

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* states that Mme. Anna Bishop, the celebrated singer, died in that city on Friday, Oct. 17, in consequence of injuries received by her clothes taking fire while she was singing at a concert in St. Paul's on the Wednesday preceding.

The trial of Jacob Weiler, for the murder of his wife, by shooting with a pistol, on the morning of the 26th of August last, was commenced in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and will be continued at 11 o'clock to-day.

The Stock Market left off steady yesterday afternoon, after a large speculative business in the New-York and Western Railways. Gold 131. Exchange 144¼@145 per cent.

Breadstuffs were generally lower, yesterday, and not very active. Provisions attracted less attention; Pork was cheaper. Groceries, Cotton, Hemp and Naval Stores were quiet. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Tallow and Whisky. The Freight market was inactive.

The Army of the Potomac.—The public are looking with greater interest than ever for news from our army on the Upper Potomac. The telegraph has been permitted to announce that the movement of the army has already begun; and, as the late heavy rains have undoubtedly raised the water in the Potomac so as to permit the whole of McClellan's force to advance, we shall probably have news of a rebel retreat or of a battle, before the end of this week. It has generally been thought that. when Gen. McClellan moved from Harper's Ferry, he would march directly down upon Lee's army at Winchester, and fight the rebel leader and his hosts in their chosen position. An article we published yesterday, however, showed how unsatisfactory a battle must be, even if we defeated the rebels in a general engagement, at Winchester, as there were innumerable mountain passes which small bodies of the enemy could hold, and thus prevent our following up a victory. There are other and better lines of advance for our army than would be that up the Shenandoah Valley; and Gen. McClellan will very likely first compel the rebels to leave their stronghold before he attacks them.

This Picture and That.

It is a strange spectacle. Southern slaveholders, fresh from the rebel States, here in the face of our people, solemnly declaring that Slavery must perish if Liberty is to live, and conjuring us to support the President's proclamation as the sure means of destroying the rebellion: Northern demagogues, on the other hand, contending that Slavery has inviolable rights beyond the reach of military law, and denouncing the President's Proclamation as a blunder and a crime. Southern men substantiating, beyond all possibility of doubt, that the rebels have staked their all upon the Confederacy, and protesting with impassioned earnestness that overtures of compromise would be alike futile and ignominious: Northern men holding out that the rebels still long for the Old Flag, and that they may be, and ought to be, won back by conciliation. Southern men reprobating the rebellion, in unqualified terms, as the most unprovoked, wanton, faithless and heinous conspiracy that ever disgraced the earth, and invoking us, in the name of country, humanity and God, to combat this *crime of crimes* to the very last: Northern men excusing and extenuating it, pretending that it was instigated by Northern wrong, that we have no right to push it to an extremity, that it has rights and interests which we are bound to respect even while we fight it, and that, as soon as possible, we must quit fighting it altogether! And yet it is this spectacle which has just been presented to us. We have seen, in the last week, Hamilton of Texas, Boynton and Frazier of Florida, Hoye of Mississippi, Carter and Rogers of Tennessee, and Bosserman of Virginia, engaged in the one work: Horatio Seymour, John Van Buren, Fernando Wood, and Isaiah Rynders, engaged in the other.

It would seem that the very sight of these men, thus separately ranged, without one word spoken, would be sufficient to satisfy every true man in New-York where his suffrage should go. It is a living illustration, worth a thousand formal arguments.

Nobody need ask why Horatio Seymour, Fernando Wood, and their associates, oppose extreme measures against the rebellion. Nothing else could be expected. Of course they are kind. "A fellow feeling makes men wondrous kind." They had been the political and personal friends of the Confederate leaders—kindred with them for long years in association, proclivities, and aims. They were for giving them every concession to keep them in the Union, and to the last hour were against coercing them. It is the most natural thing in the world that they should continue to have some interest for the rebels, and try to make it easy for them as far as they can. Their conduct comes directly from the fact that they are all, in greater or less measure, *rebel sympathizers*.

But these Southern men—how should they be so earnest in their hostility, so uncompromising in their counsel? Certainly they understand the rebellion better than any Northern man can. From its first, feeblest breath, they have known it and felt it. They have watched its growth; they have measured its strength; they have tested its spirit and temper; they have scanned its plans and purposes. They are the most intelligent of all witnesses, the most competent of all judges. And, what is more, they have the greatest stake in the speediest and most effectual suppression of the rebellion. Their wives, their children, their homes,—their all, is now under rebel power. Whatever personal observation and experience can do in the way of enlightening the judgment, and whatever personal interest can do in the way of stimulating to a right conclusion, are here completely secured. And yet, these men testify with unanimity that the rebellion neither can be, nor ought to be, propitiated by compromise or by lenity; and that the only true policy, in respect to it, is the thorough, unsparing policy now proposed by President Lincoln. Surely, if they believed that peace and security were more quickly attainable by other means, they would not be slow to advocate them. They have no such belief. They know that all pretences to that effect are a delusion and a snare. They completely understand the rebellion. It is because they completely understand it that they utterly abhor it, and it is because they utterly abhor it, that they so earnestly adjure us to crush it, without concession and without respite. Their conduct comes directly from the fact that they are *not rebel sympathizers*.

How is it possible for the loyal freemen of New-York to hesitate between these opposite appeals? It is essentially a question between the war policy and the peace policy, the rebel-crushing spirit and the rebel-courting spirit, the vindication of authority and the humiliation of authority, security and insecurity, constancy and tergiversation, honor and disgrace. This is one of those alternatives on which to deliberate is to be lost. Loyalty loses its character in the very act of calculating. It is a matter which instinct, in every true nature, will decide, even before reason can take it up at all. If patriotism runs in our veins as it should, every drop of our blood will leap responsively to the call of those brother patriots of the South. We shall be quickened to new energy, and be awake to no other thought than how to put down rebel-sympathizers by the ballot, and rebels by the bullet.

The Situation at Nashville.—Notwithstanding the frequent revival of the story of Nashville being surrounded, cut off, besieged and ordered to surrender, we continue in the faith that it is not in imminent danger. Undoubtedly there is intense desire on the part of the rebels to take it, especially the Tennessee rebels. Their pride is aroused on the subject. They would give more for Nashville than for all the other points our army holds in the State. They quarreled with Bragg for leaving Nashville behind and marching into Kentucky. It is not unlikely that they will—the Tennessee rebels—under the lead of Gov. Harris, De Forrest, and others, improvise an attack of their own upon Nashville, as a reproach to the Confederate Government which fails to give them back their capital. But such attack will fail, we believe.

Bragg may push on from East Tennessee to join in the siege of Nashville, but he can hardly reach there before a good part of Rosecrans' army will be there to meet him.

Questions for Loyal Men.

In the outburst of patriotism which followed the fall of Sumter, our people gathered indignantly round the offices of certain newspapers in this City, whose loyalty they instinctively suspected, and compelled them to show their colors. Those papers now, every one of them, support Seymour, and every one feels it to be appropriate that they should do so. Can any loyal man fail to see why they support him, and why that support is appropriate?

During the course of the present struggle there have been men among us who have been notoriously disloyal, who have never failed of an opportunity to hamper the Government or to encourage the rebels, whose speeches have been welcomed and praised by the rebels and by our foreign maligners. It is not necessary to mention their names. Every loyal man recognizes them by this description. Every one of these men was loud and earnest in the nomination of Mr. Seymour, is loud and earnest in endeavoring to secure his election, and every loyal man feels that he would be surprised if he was to learn that there was one who was not so. Can any one fail to see why they desire the election of Mr. Seymour, or why he would feel such surprise?

John Van Buren speaks in behalf of Mr. Seymour, and the Richmond papers praise him as being "enlightened" and "civilized," while they have bestowed upon none of us hitherto milder epithets than that of "barbarian." Does any one wonder that the Richmond rebels praise Mr. Van Buren? Is not their praise instinctively felt to be the only logical conclusion from his words?

In the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, which has been recently consigned by Gen. Scott's letter to even deeper depths of execration and ignominy, there were found two men whose names will ever be dear to the hearts of all loyal men. Could any man expect that such men should support Mr. Seymour? Does any one wonder that Judge Holt and Gen. Dix are earnestly desirous of the success of Wadsworth and Tremain? Does not every loyal man know, without ever having heard, that the rest of that disgraced Cabinet, that Floyd, and Cobb, and Thompson, and Toucey, yes, and the old Peter Funk-tionary himself, are as earnestly desirous of the election of Mr. Seymour? Why are they so? If there is any man who loves and would help his country in her hour of need, and would not knowingly help her enemies, and who is trying to make himself think that he can vote for Mr. Seymour without helping them, we ask him to read carefully, and answer candidly the questions we have asked, and then to ask himself honestly what it can be in Mr. Seymour which attracts to him thus the sympathy and support of all those men who have been and are a stench in the nostrils of all loyal men? What else can it be but that they all feel that in his election there is a menace for the Government, and for those who are bent upon subduing the rebellion, and a promise of help and assistance—a comfort for the rebels?

A Corps of Reserves.

We are glad to learn that our military authorities are considering the subject of establishing a corps of reserves in the vicinity of the Capital, to be held in hand for such service as the emergency may require. The importance of forming such a corps has been urged upon the Government by officers high in military authority and experience, and it is surprising that so little heed should have been given to their recommendations. Our evident departure from the plainest principles of warfare in this particular has, very justly, subjected us to the criticism of foreigners, who have a notable prejudice in favor of the rules of strategy, established by long experience in the art of war, under the ablest commanders of history. The Paris *Moniteur* is particularly satirical at the idea of risking a great cause upon an army which fights without reserves.

After more than a year of exhausting warfare we are entering upon a new campaign against the rebels, with our armies in the field almost precisely in the position they occupied at the start. It is possible to see now the mistakes which have led to this result, and though those of the past may find their excuse in ignorance, a heavy responsibility will rest with our authorities if they are repeated. Our experience has been sufficiently costly to teach us the folly of again intrusting everything to the skill of any single General, however wise, or to the strength of any one army, however large or well appointed. The question of the safety of our National Capital should be put beyond conjecture, and in no way left dependent upon the success of our armies of invasion.

Let the advance of the main army upon Richmond be increased by a large corps of efficient reserves, stationed at Washington, who should be ready at all times for instant action, without waiting for shoes, or halting for ammunition or other supplies. If the Army of the Potomac is successful in the attack, this corps will enable us to at once follow up our victory to the gates of Richmond. If by any chance it is defeated, we shall at least be saved such scenes of disorganization and panic as have followed our two Bull Runs, and possibly be able to turn the tide of success at the critical moment in our favor.

There need be no excuse for lack of men. If our Generals in the field call for all of the 600,000 new troops, let us draft another hundred thousand to form our reserves. They will scarcely be needed, however, for the recruits in process of instruction, and the convalescents not yet ready for the field, can be formed into an efficient corps, with a few well disciplined regiments as a basis for the organization. The men now being drafted for nine months can be turned to good account for use in this way. The machinery for their organization into brigades and divisions is already in operation at Washington, and by proper management we can speedily have a corps of at least fifty thousand additional men about the Capital, to guard against possible contingencies of failure.

Sterling Price Probably Repentant.

There are those at present in the rebel army guilty of a very great crime, it must be admitted, against their country, but yet possessing ability equally great to serve the cause of freedom, if they will repent and come back to duty. Among these we may name Sterling Price, of Missouri, as conspicuous. Price was a Union man long after the war of rebellion was commenced. He was President of the Union Convention of Missouri, and when he took up arms it was in the name of the State of Missouri, and to vindicate State laws against what he deemed unauthorized military interference. For months in the field Price was not recognized by the Confederate rebel Government, and he refused to recognize or obey them.

But Price had gone too far, as he supposed, to retrace his steps, and he was compelled at last to unite his name and fortunes with the Jeff. Davis Confederacy. The Richmond despotism, however, has never forgiven him for his hesitating, half Union policy at the beginning. It has always slighted and snubbed him, by subjecting him to men of inferior fame and capacities. It required him, in the first place, to subordinate his command to the shallow Ben. McCulloch, whose incapacity lost the advantages of the great battle of Wilson's Creek. Next, it put him under Van Dorn, who fought and lost the battle of Pea Ridge, against the advice and apprehensions of Price.

This did not suffice to procure a change of position. Quite recently Van Dorn made his attack on Corinth against Price's remonstrances, and with the like disastrous result as at Pea Ridge.

During all this time, the rebel population of the Southwest have kept up entire confidence in Price, and great enthusiasm for him. They demanded his promotion as Major-General, but it was long and obstinately refused by Jeff. Davis, and finally bestowed only on condition that Price should turn over 5,000 Missouri rebel volunteers that had joined him, to the Confederate service. In all the mutations of the Western (rebel) Department, Price has been persistently kept out of the chief command—Van Dorn, Heth and Holmes being successively preferred to him.

After the late battle at Corinth, it was deemed certain by Price's friends that Van Dorn would be superseded, and Price elevated to the chief command in the West. The rebel Governors of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas united in petitioning Jeff. Davis in his behalf. It has been in vain. Van Dorn is superseded; but Gen. Pemberton, not Price, is put in his place. Pemberton may be the better man; but it is clear that Price's friends in the West do not see it.

The *Missouri Republican* of last Friday brings us rather significant news on this subject. It reviews the facts of Sterling Price's history and connection with the rebellion as above, and then states that Gen. Edwin Price, son of Major-Gen. Sterling Price, who has been an Aid of his father in much of his laborious military service, has resigned his commission in the Confederate army. The paper adds that Gen. Price, the younger, threw up his commission "on account of a profound sense of the injustice and wrong done by the Confederate authorities at Richmond to his father." But the most remarkable part of the *Republican's* article is the following sentence at the close:

> "We sincerely believe that if there was a way open for Sterling Price to leave a service in which we have never believed his whole heart is he would do it. We believe that if permitted to come back to Missouri, he would abandon every thought of rebellion, and become once more an upright, peaceable and honorable citizen."

The *Republican*, before Price's defection in Missouri, and, indeed, for a considerable time after, was his earnest friend and apologist. As Price's Staff is composed almost wholly of Missourians, who communicate frequently with St. Louis, it may be that considerable value belongs to these words of the *Republican*.

The Affair near Charleston.—Beauregard has such an ill repute for veracity, that we do not feel called upon to accept without qualification, his report of the affair that took place midway between Charleston and Savannah on last Thursday. We doubt whether both Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie were attacked in force; we doubt whether the Abolitionists were repulsed to their gunboats—whether they came in thirteen gunboats and transports—whether they left the railroad uninjured—whether they left their dead and wounded on the field—and whether Beauregard's cavalry were in hot pursuit; and if there be anything else beyond these six assertions stated or involved in Beauregard's ten-line report, we doubt its truth. The only thing in this connection which we credit—and this we credit because it has proof outside of Beauregard's report—is that Gen. Mitchel made a naval reconnoissance up the Coosawhatchie River, in the direction of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, with the object probably of cutting the communication between these two cities; but for its result we must await the reports of Gen. Mitchel and our own correspondents. We have no doubt that Admiral Dupont and Gen. Mitchel did whatever they set out to do; and if that was to cut the railroad from Charleston to Savannah, we think likely that the movement was preparatory to an attack on one of these cities.

In reading Beauregard's report, the curious fact will be noted that in this his first report of an engagement since the battle of Shiloh he carries out the suggestion made by himself in his confidential communication to Gen. Bragg, and characterizes the Union soldiers as "*Abolitionists*." The suggestion and the reason he gave for it are as follows:

> "By-the-by, I think we ought hereafter, in our official papers, to call the Yankees 'Abolitionists' instead of 'Federals,' for they now proclaim 'not only the abolition of Slavery, but of all our constitutional rights; and that name will have a stinging effect on all our Western enemies. I intend to issue a general order on the subject whenever I assume a command."

We rather doubted the authenticity of this "confidential letter" when it was given to the public, because of the badness of its style and the foolishness of its suggestions. But the silliest proposition of all is now adopted in an authentic document from Beauregard's own hand—which of course tends to confirm the genuineness of the confidential letter. Beauregard has a National reputation as a liar, but it seems he is now actually tapering off into a fool. "*Facilis descensus Averni.*"

Fernando Wood.

Patriotism is *not* the last refuge of the scoundrel, old Dr. Johnson to the contrary notwithstanding. Fernando Wood is not a whit nearer this so-called last shift than before the late decision of the Court of Appeals in the Marvine case. Instead of hiding his shame in mock devotion to his country, he makes himself more at home in faction and sedition than ever. The same spirit which impelled him to resist the Metropolitan Police Law by force—to instigate the bread-riots—to telegraph to Toombs to stick to the muskets—to recommend, by official message, that New-York should join the South in seceding—to threaten, at the Academy of Music, that Congress should be broken up and dispersed, still cleaves to him. In fact he never was on quite so fierce a rampage as just now. In his speech at his ratification meeting as nominee for Congress, he declares what he is going to do when he gets to Washington. "I am going to the President, and I will tell him that without we have a change of measures, so help me God! we will make a change of men." If Old Abe don't listen to his dictation, what then? Why he soon says, in a connection that cannot be mistaken: "A despotism has come upon us; and if a despotism has come, if we are to have a tyrant, I want a splendid, brilliant ruler, one that has nerve and brain, and is equal to the emergency." In other words, the President must do the bidding of the Fernando Woods of the country, or somebody shall be put in his place who will.

These preposterous ravings of course do not disturb us. Fernando will undertake no such *rôle* in Washington as he gives out. With all his hardihood, he never goes beyond certain lengths. So long as he has the slightest chance of success, there is nothing which he dares not attempt. But he is neither martyr nor fanatic, and takes precious good care to run into no bootless danger. Yet, whatever he may try or refrain from trying, his malign spirit remains the same; and our City cannot send it to Washington as an exponent of her own spirit, without a disgrace that will go far to blot out all the honor she has gained from her unparalleled efforts and sacrifices in the loyal cause.

Fernando Wood seeks to go to Washington as a declared enemy of the Administration, as an avowed opponent of the war—for he says that under Democratic rule there would "not be need of firing another gun"—and as a known sympathizer with the rebels, ready to make terms with them on the first opportunity. By political education and habit an inveterate intriguer and consummate plotter, and combining an imposing air with a good deal of suavity on occasion, in spite of his infamous reputation—nay, perhaps, all the more by reason of it—he would be sure, if he went to the House of Representatives, to draw around him all the dark spirits of that body, and might work the most serious mischief. He is the last man who ought to be sent to the National councils at a period when whole-souled, straightforward, ever-faithful patriotism is so peculiarly requisite.

We are glad to learn that his opponent Capt. John Duffy, a staunch War-Democrat of Douglas antecedents, will be cordially supported by all the Republicans of the Fifth District, as well as the better portion of the Democracy, and has a good chance of an election. Let no pains be spared to secure this result. Wood has his cohorts well-trained, and undoubtedly will make a desperate fight. But if his antagonists will only put forth all their available strength, he will surely be beaten.

The French Expedition to Mexico.—In our Paris correspondence of yesterday, we notice the statement that the French Expedition to Mexico will reach 80,000 men, perhaps more, and be accompanied by a powerful fleet.

We have had some experience in dispatching large bodies of troops, with their accompaniments, by water, to different points on our coast. Take, for instance, the expedition to Port Royal, S. C., the Burnside Expedition to the coast of North Carolina, and Butler's Expedition to New-Orleans. All the forces composing these expeditions did not exceed forty thousand men, and yet the world has scarcely seen such an amount of sea transportation brought together as was required by these expeditions. Eighty-five vessels of all descriptions, we believe, composed the fleet that sailed from Fortress Monroe to Port Royal. This fleet transported fifteen thousand men.

Now it is stated that the French Emperor proposes to send across the ocean, to the coast of Mexico—a voyage of over 4,000 miles—an army of 80,000 men, with its stores, ammunition, artillery and a goodly number of horses. It is also stated that a large naval force is to accompany the expedition.

At the lowest calculation, 200 transports of the largest size would be necessary to convey the army and its equipments and supplies from France to Mexico, saying nothing about the naval part of the expedition.

We have seen no indications of any such vast preparations in France for the Mexican expedition. Our correspondent in Paris has been very correct in his advices relative to this expedition, and he may be right now, but we are disposed to doubt.

Charges Against the Military Governor of Norfolk.—A Washington telegraphic correspondent recently made certain charges against Gen. Viele, Military Governor of Norfolk, and added that the Norfolk Secessionists had "presented him with a magnificent carriage, as a token of their approval of his official course as Governor of that city." Facts have been submitted to us which prove that the charges against Gen. Viele were unjust, and that the statement of the presentation to him of a carriage or any other testimonial from rebels was false. Complaints against this General have been very plentiful from certain partisans since his appointment as Military Governor of Norfolk; but, on examination being made into them by his superior officer, they have been discovered to be either trivial or unfounded. Gen. Viele's course at Norfolk has been conciliatory but firm; and he has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction both of Gen. Dix and the authorities at Washington, who have full opportunities of knowing all the facts and incidents of his administration.

We are rejoiced to learn these things; and we are glad to do justice to an officer whose gallantry has been proved in the field, and who has done his best in his efforts to serve his country in the difficult, responsible, and honorable position which he has held for the last half-year.

The Fourth District—Ben. Wood in Danger.—The Jeffersonian Democracy of this District, indisposed to let "Love and Secession" have their own way, have nominated as an opponent of Ben. Wood, Mr. William L. Ellsworth, formerly under Mr. Buchanan, the United States Consul-General for Cyprus. Mr. Ellsworth is highly popular with his party, and unlike Mr. Wood, is a war Democrat, not at all tainted with treason, and sure to support the Administration with energy so long as it prosecutes with vigor the contest against traitors. There is no doubt of Mr. Ellsworth's election.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 27.

COMMISSIONER BOUTWELL.

Commissioner Boutwell, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, will meet the Assessors and Collectors of New-York before leaving that City, and determine certain questions arising in the discharge of their duties. He will spend some time in Massachusetts before returning here.

GEN. MCCALL.

Gen. McCall will probably be restored to his command, no charges being on file against him. His report of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill and Malvern Hill, which has so long slept in the desk of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, is expected soon to be made public, and may shed light on the causes of our failure to capture Richmond,

GEN. MARTINDALE'S CASE.

The decision of the Court of Inquiry into the case of Gen. Martindale, though not formally announced, fully acquits that officer of the charges preferred against him. The result of the investigations rather adds to than detracts from Gen. Martindale's previously good reputation.

GEN. BANKS ABSENT.

Gen. Banks left Washington this afternoon, and will be absent several days, on a visit to his family. Gen. Heintzelman takes command of the defences here till his return.

CONTRABANDS IN WASHINGTON.

It is an instructive commentary on the political outcry raised by Northern semi-loyalists against the alleged support here by the Government of an army of idle contrabands, that the facts show the amount of negro labor to be hired here, to be greatly less than the demand. Although the arrivals are about fifty a day, on an average, yet are they not sufficient to answer the calls. The men are immediately set at Government work, such as fortifications, &c., to the extent needed, at much lower rates than would hire white laborers; and the women are in great request as house servants, at prices varying from $4 to $8 per month. Of nearly two hundred males, arriving with a party from Fortress Monroe on Friday, not one was left a burden on the Government an hour after reaching the contraband quarters—all had been detailed to necessary labor or supplied with private places. When hiring to private parties, they receive from $10 to $40 per month, according to their efficiency.

Equally untrue is the statement that the North is to be overrun by these freed negroes. Not one in a hundred can be induced to go North by any consideration except freedom: and when freedom shall be made universal, the South will recover, by their own voluntary return, the great bulk of her fugitive negro population, now exiled by Slavery from her soil.

PREPARING FOR THE SESSION.

Several handsome residences in this city have been rented by Senators and members of Congress. Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, has leased, for a Winter residence, the elegant mansion opposite the State Department, formerly occupied by Commodore McCauley.

FREE LETTERS.

During the last quarter, ending Sept. 30, 933,901 free letters were received at the City Post-office here. The postage on these free letters, at three cents each, if paid, would have amounted to $27,997 03.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE SOUTH.

There is not a single type-foundry south of Baltimore, and most of the Southern papers, unless they succeed in getting type from Europe, will be compelled, in the course of a year, to suspend publication on account of the worn-out condition of the type from which they are printed. So far as typography is concerned, the rebel newspapers already present a wretched appearance.

THE COLORADO SILVER MINES.

The news from the Colorado Silver Mines is of the most favorable character; the mines already opened giving evidences of increased richness as they penetrate the veins. A number of arrastas are now in successful operation, and all interested in the Colorado silver mining district express the highest satisfaction in relation to the results thus far obtained. Large fortunes are being made by those engaged in the business. Machines for crushing the crude ore are being sent to the mines. Gold in considerable quantities is also being found in the mining district. Several thousand dollars worth of amalgam, composed principally of gold, was lately brought in to Los Angelos by several miners, and was estimated to be worth $15 an ounce, dross included. Several rich and extensive gold placers have been discovered, and are being worked by old miners from California.

REQUISITIONS FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington City, Oct. 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, stating that it has been publicly alleged that the army under Gen. McClellan has been unable to move for want of shoes and other supplies, which it is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish, and directing me to report whether there has been any failure or neglect to furnish shoes or other supplies to that army, or to meet promptly any requisition for its supply upon the Department.

Every requisition for shoes, clothing and such supplies, approved at Gen. McClellan's headquarters, has been promptly met, and the goods have been forwarded by rail mostly from this dépôt with all possible speed.

Lately special agents have been sent with every shipment, to prevent delay upon the route.

The greater part of the supplies were, when called for, on hand in this dépôt. Such as were not here have been ordered by telegraph from the Philadelphia and New-York dépôts, and forwarded.

The requisitions have been very large. Ten days ago I was assured that every such requisition had been filled and forwarded. Within the last two days, however, new and large requisitions have been received, which are being shipped as rapidly as possible.

The supply of clothing, shoes and other stores to an army of such size must be continuous, like that of a great city whose population it equals in number. Were every man well shod and clothed to-day, many would be in want to-morrow.

The Department has not been able instantly to fill all requisitions for horses. These requisitions have far exceeded any estimate. Over thirteen thousand (13,000) horses have been issued to the army on the Potomac River since the 1st of September. The demand continues, and the daily issues are still very large.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

Office Commissary General of Subsistence,
Washington City, Oct. 25, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: In reply to yours of this date, I have the honor to state that, so far as is known to this office, there has been no failure nor neglect of the Subsistence Department to furnish subsistence for the army under command of Gen. McClellan, and that all requisitions for its subsistence on this Department have been promptly met.

Very respectfully your most obedient servant,

A. E. SHIRAS, Major, Acting C. G. S.

COUNTERFEITERS IN THE ARMY.

Two men from Philadelphia, named Jas. Hall and James Stewart, were arrested recently at Harper's Ferry by order of Provost Marshal Howe, while circulating counterfeit money in the various camps there. About $1,000 in notes on the Farmer's Bank of Bucks County, Penn., and the Stamford Bank, of Connecticut, were found on their persons.

PROVOST-MARSHAL GEN. DRAPER.

Provost-Marshal Gen. Draper left to-day for New-York, on business connected with his department.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

There will be an exchange on Friday of all prisoners of war confined here, comprising several officers. Those absent on parole can have an opportunity of arranging their exchange.

THE SECOND DISTRICT REGIMENT.

The report published by one of your cotemporaries of insubordination in the Second Regiment from this District, now here, is pronounced by its officers to be untrue.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals here are Commodore Vanderbilt, Gen. Schurz and Hon. J. C. McDougal, of California.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 27.

GEN. WADSWORTH'S RELATIONS WITH GEN. M'CLELLAN.

All statements to the effect that Gen. Wadsworth does not cordially coöperate, and has not from the first cordially coöperated, with Maj.-Gen. McClellan in the conduct of the war, or that he has ever raised any question as to the fidelity to the Government of Gen. McClellan, are entirely unfounded. Gen. Wadsworth has only asked how he could most effectually aid him in the vigorous prosecution of his campaigns. There is authority for this statement.

AN ORDER RELATING TO ARMS.

An order has just been issued from the War Department, requiring every commanding officer of a detachment, company, regiment or post, who has any arms in his possession or under his control, for which he is accountable, within ten days after the reception of the order, at the camp or post at which he may be stationed, or if on the march, within twenty days after it has been communicated to him from the headquarters to which he reports, to make an inventory, stating the number of arms for which he is accountable, giving the name or names of the arms; the calibre of the arms; whether they are smooth or rifled; how many are serviceable, and how many require repairs; how many of the arms are in use, and at what place or places those not in use are kept, and what is their condition; the date at which this order was communicated to him. Such inventory will be signed by the officer making it with his full name, title, and post-office address, and be transmitted without delay by mail to Brig.-Gen. James W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., with a letter of advice. Commanding officers of army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and posts, are required to see that this order is enforced in their respective commands, and to report to the Adjutant-General whether it has been complied with, stating the names of all officers who fail or neglect to comply with it within the time specified.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY UNLAWFULLY DISPOSED OF

It appearing that large quantities of Government property have been unlawfully disposed of by non commissioned officers and soldiers, in violation of law and of the army rules and regulations, it is therefore ordered by the War Department that all United States officers commanding posts shall seize all military clothing, blankets, shoes, arms, equipments, and other such supplies, which have been issued by the Government to soldiers, and lost or disposed of by them; and it shall be incumbent on any person not a soldier, who may have such property in his possession, to prove that he has lawfully acquired possession thereof. Such property, when seized, will be turned over to a United States Quartermaster, and his receipt in duplicates taken therefor; one of such receipts to be transmitted to the Quartermaster General. The seizure will also be reported to the Adjutant General. All Provost Marshals appointed by the Government will assist in recovering to the United States this description of public property. Commanding officers of companies are reminded that it is their duty not only to cause soldiers who are guilty of violating the law forbidding the sale, destruction or negligent loss of clothing, arms and public property, to be charged on the muster-rolls with all the articles improperly lost or disposed of, but also to enforce such other punishment as the nature of their offence may demand.

RELEASE OF WM. C. BARNEY.

Mr. Wm. C. Barney, of New-York, who has been a prisoner at the famous Libby Prison, in Richmond, for the last five weeks, has just arrived in this City, having been discharged from custody on Thursday last.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander E. F. Nichols has been ordered to the command of the steamship *Alabama*, and Acting Boatswain Leeds, to the *Lackawanna*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Stuart's order to the *Kuhn* has been revoked, and he has been ordered to report for duty on the steamship *Huron*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon O. W. Gibson, has been ordered to the *Commodore McDonough*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon M. H. Henly, has been ordered to the *Commodore Morris*.

Acting Master Jocelyn, and Acting Assistant Surgeon H. W. Mitchell, have been ordered to the *Commodore Hull*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. J. Cohen, has been ordered to the steamer *Stittin*.

DISASTER IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A new story having just been added to the War Department building, and the roof not being completed, the heavy rain of yesterday did much damage to the structure, owing to the overflowing of nearly all the rooms. Business is being temporarily transacted in neighboring houses. The papers of the Department were saved from material injury. A week will be required to prepare the premises for reoccupancy.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Common Council—The Railroad Question Decided—Bounties for Volunteers, &c.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night, the Joint Railroad and Law Committees, to whom was referred the matter relating to the refusal of the city Railroad Companies to sell tickets at the rate of $4 per hundred, presented two reports. The majority report, signed by Aldermen Ternan, Wallace, and Fisher, recommended the adoption of resolutions, directing the Counselor to agree with the several Railroad Companies upon a proposed case, which shall contain the facts upon which depends the controversy respecting the various issues between the City and the Companies, with the view of having the same submitted to some Court of competent jurisdiction; that the Counselor, before submitting the same to the Court, or entering into any agreement or stipulation therefor, report the same to the Board for its approval, and that he ascertain at once whether said Companies will enter into such an agreement, and if they refuse or neglect to do so, that he report that fact to the Board without delay.

The majority report also recommends the adoption of an ordinance prohibiting smoking on the car platforms,—prohibiting conductors from eating meals on their trips, and requiring cars to be distinctly numbered and well lighted.

The minority report, signed by Alderman Strong, recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Joint Law and Railroad Committees be directed to draft an ordinance or ordinances, embodying the remedies suggested in the report, and that the same be made the special order of business at our next meeting immediately after reading the minutes.

Resolved, That this Board hereby invites proposals for the running of stages or other conveyances on the principal streets and avenues, the same to be considered and acted upon in the event of declaring null and void the contract between this city and several of the Railroad Companies.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to cause the Hack Inspector to make rigid inquiry and examination therein and report to this Board the number of cars in use by the several Railroad Companies in this city, how many double and how many single cars, and whether licenses have been taken out for all thereof.

Resolved, That this Board hereby determine and decide to have handbills struck off and posted throughout the city, calling the attention of voters to this subject, and urging them to vote for no candidate for Assemblyman unless he is in favor of an act at the next session of the Legislature replacing the city Railroads under municipal control and subject to their regulations, and that the sum of $100 be hereby appropriated for that purpose.

A debate ensued, and the resolutions of the minority report of Alderman Strong, being virtually accepted as a substitute for the resolutions of the majority report, were severally adopted.

The Railroad Committee to whom was referred the petition for a grant to lay rails and run cars from the Hamilton Ferry along Van Brunt-street to the Erie Basin, reported in favor of granting the privilege asked for, the road to be built and conducted according to the regulations prescribed by the Common Council, the fare to be three cents for passengers. The resolution was adopted, 10 yeas, 2 nays.

The Mayor submitted the following in relation to the recent appropriation of $150,000 for bounties to volunteers:

"Gentlemen: As the Judge Advocate is now making up the quota of volunteers yet to be furnished from this city, I have delayed action on the resolution adopted at your last meeting, appropriating $150,000 for bounties, in order, if possible, to ascertain if the amount thus appropriated will be sufficient to accomplish the object desired. I hope to receive the information by to-morrow, or at furthest by Wednesday next. I have caused blanks to be printed, so as to be in readiness at any moment. If it should be found that the quota still required from King's County should be so great that the number could not be raised by bounty, it would remain for your honorable body to decide whether it would be judicious to pass any further bounties, and therefore respectfully submit the question for your decision.

Respectfully, MARTIN KALFLEISCH,
Mayor.

Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, held their nineteenth annual meeting in the Court of Sessions Room, City Hall, last night. The president, Hon. George Hall, occupied the chair. The annual report of the Board of Managers shows that 2,300 families, including over 5,000 individuals, have received assistance from the Society during the past year. This year there will be greater demands, in addition to the wants of the widows and orphans of those fallen in battle. The receipts last year were $6,245 45, and the expenditures $6,131 72, leaving a balance on hand of $113 73. The officers of the previous year were reelected, and the meeting adjourned.

Plymouth Sunday-school Festival.—During the Summer vacation, the Lecture-room and Sunday School-rooms connected with Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, have been greatly enlarged, beautified and rendered commodious. Though not entirely finished, it is so far in readiness as to warrant the Sunday-school to hold this week their Annual Festival. The new school-room will be used during the festival as a gallery of art, in which is collected a large number of rare and beautiful pictures. In the Church, which will be thrown open on the occasion, the celebrated Germania Band, of the Twenty-second Regiment, conducted by Helmsmuller, will give a concert, commencing at 6 o'clock to-night. Refreshments will also be provided, and addresses made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler and others. As usual, the children expect to have a jolly good time.

G. W. B. on the Pirate Alabama.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on the *Dreadnought's* roundabout passage, to avoid the pirate steamer *Alabama*, and implying censure on the Navy Department, has induced me to look into the question as to the chances of seeing and catching her, and how many vessels would be necessary to make it a certainty, and I have the following result:

I started upon the basis that a vessel at sea would be seen from the foretopsail yard of another at a distance of 20 miles; two vessels must, then, be stationed not more than 40 miles apart to see one passing between them. The route between Sable Island and the Chops of the British Channel has an extent of more than 240 miles in latitude; this would require 7 vessels in a north and south line, 40 miles apart. In longitude, the distance is over 2,100 miles—say 2,000; this would require 51 vessels in longitude, making, in all, 357 vessels to catch one.

Again, this route will not be within 250 miles of the Azores, where the *Alabama* was last heard from; and she has all the rest of the area of the ocean to cruise on.

Two well-known instances of the difficulty of even finding fleets at sea can be quoted. Nelson chased the French fleet which carried Napoleon to Egypt, passed without seeing it, and afterwards found it at the Nile; he afterwards followed Admiral Villneuve to the West Indies, and did not fall in with him until the French and Spanish fleet came out of Cadiz to fight at Trafalgar.

A fair, independent criticism on the acts of any Department of the Government is not only proper but desirable; but in times like the present, when the disaffected and the treasonable are doing all in their power to break up the Government and its organization, charges should be made with care, so as not to leave them a plea to argue upon to further their wicked designs. G. W. B.

Massachusetts Politics.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 27.

Hon. John A. Clifford declines the People's nomination for Congress in the First District, and says that his support of the President is unconditional and without qualification.

Charles R. Train declines the People's nomination for Congress in the Seventh District, on account of private business, and for the special reason that he entirely sympathizes with the President's Emancipation Proclamation and the policy of the Republican Party.

The hearing in the *habeas corpus* case of Charles H. Winder, of Philadelphia, to be released from Fort Warren, will come before Judge Clifford to-morrow.

Fire in Charles City, Iowa.

Chicago, Monday, Oct. 27.

A fire in Charles City, Floyd County, Iowa, on Thursday last, destroyed property to the value of $30,000. The entire business portion of the town was burned.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. The Movements in State Politics, with the Election returns from all the States so far as received, will be found in this morning's issue. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the Semi-Weekly Times. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

When You are Depressed by the Gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of AYER'S PILLS, and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

Chronic Diseases.—DR. WOLF, No. 832 Broadway, can be consulted, personally or by letter, daily, from 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. The afflicted should read his essay on the subject. To be had gratis, and sent by mail.

"A Cold in the Head," Who has It?
The universally acknowledged remedy is
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
Sold by all first-class druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.: also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt, No. 579 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock. WARNER, PECK & CO.

MARRIED.

Bramhall—Gilman.—On Thursday, Oct. 9, by Rev. Mr. Bruce, Moses B. Bramhall, Jr., of Rahway, N. J., to Henrietta, daughter of Samuel Gilman, of this City.

Rockwell—Waring.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 22, by Rev. V. M. Hulburt, Mr. John W. Rockwell to Miss Phebe B. Waring, all of the above-named place.

Sherman—Williams.—In Chicago, on Monday, Oct. 20, by Rev. Dr. Pratt, Ezra L. Sherman to Bessie, eldest daughter of Charles P. Williams, Esq., of Stonington, Conn. No cards issued.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

DIED

Bluxome.—On Saturday, Oct. 25, Isaac Bluxome, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Bramhall.—On Friday, Oct. 25, after a brief illness, of conjestion of the lungs, Moses B. Bramhall, Jr., eldest son of M. B. and Emily Bramhall, of Rahway, N. J., aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his father-in-law, Samuel Gilman, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the latter, No. 11 West Washington-place, in this City, this day, (Tuesday,) the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Caruana.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 26, at the residence of his cousin, C. F. Caruana, Francis Caruana, from Malta, aged 67 years, 5 months and 15 days.

His relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 80 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

De Courcy.—On Monday, Oct. 27, Mary A., wife of Dennys De Courcy, aged 28 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

De Marcellin.—Near Spottswood, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 25, Dr. Edward P. de Marcellin, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the New-York State Society of Cincinnati, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 28th inst., at Trinity Church, at 1 P. M.

Erving.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 26, Col. John Erving, United States Army, aged 73 years.

Officers of the army and navy, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., on Wednesday morning, the 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

Girvan.—In Poolesville, Md., on Sunday, Oct. 19, George W. Girvan, Sergeant Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 22 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 81 Barrow-st., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ London papers please copy.

Hansford.—On Sunday evening, Oct. 26, Mrs. Maria T. Hansford, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, W. P. Hansford, are requested to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, this day, (Tuesday,) the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Hinckley.—At the residence of her son, H. S. Thorpe, Esq., Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 23, Mrs. Rebecca Thorpe Hinckley, widow of the late Charles A. Hinckley, and mother of Col. T. B. Thorpe.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

May.—On Sunday, Oct. 26, Alexander May, aged 61 years.

His friends, and those of his sons, George and Alexander, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No 139 Broome-st.

North.—At Chazy, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 14, Mrs. Catharine H. North, daughter of the late John Heath, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, from the Moravian Church, Staten Island. The boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at Quarantine Landing.

Okie.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 27, Martin Okie, aged 61 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also members of Tompkins Lodge No. 9, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 Barrow-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

Patterson.—At his residence, in North Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 26, Robert Livingston Patterson, in the 87th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Reiner.—On Sunday, Oct. 26, Augustus Reiner, Sr., in the 80th year of his age, a native of Stuttgard, Kingdom of Wertemburg, Germany.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Stone.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 26, Eloise Eapelye Stone, daughter of Hubbard G. and Lydia Stone, aged 1 year, 5 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 383 8th-av.

Tompkins.—In this City, on Second Day morning, Oct. 27, of congestion of the lungs, Jacob Tompkins, aged 62 years.

His funeral will take place on Fifth day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, Sing Sing, Westchester County, and at Chappaqua Meeting-house, at 11 o'clock A. M. His friends, relatives, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

Vail.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 26, Annie O. Muir Vail, wife of Walter Vail, Esq.

Funeral will take place from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 28th-st., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 3½ P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Van Tassel.—In Tarrytown, on Sunday evening, Oct. 26, Theodore, son of J. A. and Margaret Van Tassel, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, at Tarrytown.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 509.—Oct. 27, 1862.

47, 69, 65, 10, 31, 15, 3, 29, 73, 34, 28, 58.

Kentucky, Class 510.—Oct. 27, 1862.

68, 52, 33, 21, 42, 63, 46, 40, 48, 43, 26, 17, 71.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 457.—Oct. 27, 1862.

53, 5, 43, 60, 73, 35, 15, 21, 41, 51, 27, 2.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 386.—Oct. 27, 1862.

44, 24, 23, 27, 76, 28, 56, 74, 30, 43, 9, 31, 68.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. DUNN, No. 140 Broadway. Letter communications confidential.

MILITARY.

MILITARY NOTICE RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.

Persons who claim that they are for any reason exempt from Military duty, and therefore *not liable to draft*, are hereby notified to attend before the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine such claims, at the *Police Station-houses* of the Wards in which they reside.

The Commissioners will commence their session on Monday, Oct. 20, and will sit for ten days. The hours will be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Exemption Certificates heretofore filed in the office of the County Clerk are of no avail.

A Surgeon will be in attendance to examine claimants of exemption on account of physical disability.

The following is a list of the Station-houses of the several Wards in which the Commissioners will sit:

First Ward	No. 29 Broad-st.
Second Ward	No. 49 Beekman-st.
Third Ward	No. 79 Warren-st.
Fourth Ward	No. 9 Oak-st.
Fifth Ward	No. 49 Leonard-st.
Sixth Ward	No. 9 Franklin-st.
Seventh Ward	Foot of Governeur.
Eighth Ward	Prince, corner Wooster
Ninth Ward	No. 94 Charles-st.
Tenth Ward	Essex, corner Ludlow
Eleventh Ward	No. 4 Union Market, No. 429 Houston-st.
Twelfth Ward	126th-st., Bloomingdale Road
Thirteenth Ward	Attorney, corner Delancey
Fourteenth Ward	No. 53 Spring-st.
Fifteenth Ward	No. 220 Mercer-st.
Sixteenth Ward	No. 156 West 20th-st.
Seventeenth Ward	5th-st. and 1st-av.
Eighteenth Ward	East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Nineteenth Ward	East 59th-st., near 3d-av.
Twentieth Ward	No. 212 West 35th-st.
Twenty-first Ward	No. 120 East 35th-st.
Twenty-second Ward	47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Claims of exemption will be received only in the Wards in which the persons making the same reside.

WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate-General,
Chief Commissioner of Drafting.

Dated New-York, Oct. 17, 1862.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East 27th-st.

Headquarters Twenty-second National Guard,
S. N. Y., New-York, Oct. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 24.—ALL MEMBERS of the Regiment whose certificates of membership have not yet been presented to be countersigned, will present the same on TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M., at the Armory of Company A, corner of 6th-av. and 13th-st., for the signature of the commanding officer. By order.

LLOYD ASPINWALL, Lieut.-Col. Comdg.
Wm. J. A. McGrath, Adjutant.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS THREE-YEAR Regiment, two Captains and three Lieutenants, to complete the organization. No person need apply who is not perfectly competent, and must have men or means to procure them. Address immediately, with full particulars, and where an interview may be had, COLONEL, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
of the
EMPRESS EUGENIE,
Is to be seen at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
The ladies of New-York are invited to examine it.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE
Will receive
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
Until further notice.

AN IMPERIAL GROUP,
THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL
at
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
Manufacturer of the BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S MILITARY CLOTHING.

Take notice that military uniforms required by officers on the

SPUR OF THE MOMENT,

Can be procured ready-made, for any rank, and at a great reduction on the usual prices at our establishments, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.

AT NO. 448 BROADWAY
WILL BE FOUND
ALL THE NEW BOOKS,
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
MONTHLY MAGAZINES, &c., &c.,
AT LOW PRICES.
No. 448 Broadway, N. Y. | C. T. EVANS, | No. 448 Broadway, N. Y.
BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER.

THE NORTHERN PLOT.
THE TRAITORS NAMED.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
THE NORTHERN PLOT.
THE TRAITORS NAMED.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.
THE NORTHERN PLOT.
THE TRAITORS NAMED.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT:
THE NORTHERN PLOT.
THE TRAITORS NAMED.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE
FOR GENTLEMEN.
TRAVELING SHIRTS FOR BOYS,
TRAVELING SHIRTS FOR MEN,
OF
FINE FRENCH CASSIMERE,
VERY HEAVY,
A NEW AND SUPERIOR ARTICLE, AT
DEVLIN & CO.'S,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

NICODEMUS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR

☞ For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.

It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.

Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. 183 Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. 202 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TRY IT! RHEUMATISM, COLIC, croup, sore throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed by S. I. TOBIAS. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

FRIENDS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS—I have always on hand a good assortment of the WINES and BRANDIES of PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD and GUIRAUD, of BORDEAUX, France. All goods warranted strictly pure. They are recommended and largely used for medical purposes. J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

A GRAND RALLY OF THE UNION WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN CLUBS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

WILL BE HELD AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,
At 7½ o'clock.

The following
EMINENT SPEAKERS
Are expected to be present and address the meeting:
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY.
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLY.
Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.
Brig.-Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.
Hon. JOHN K. PORTER.
Hon. DENNIS McCARTHY.
Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, of Mass.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.
Hon. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.
Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE.
Hon. SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN.
Hon. ANDREAS WILLMAN.

The Union Wadsworth Clubs of the different Wards will assemble at their head-quarters, and march in procession to the place of meeting.

By order of the Central Club.

D. D. CONOVER, President.
A. M. Palmer, John J. Shaw, } Vice-Presidents.
J. G. Abbe, J. P. Walker, } Secretaries.

UNION AND REPUBLICAN KINGS COUNTY RATIFICATION MASS MEETING, AT WASHINGTON HALL, E. D.,

Corner of South 7th and 4th sts.,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by the following eminent speakers:
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH.
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
Hon. HENRY A. FOSTER.
JOHN K. PORTER, Esq., Albany.
Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY.
Hon. WM. WALL.
Hon. JOHN WINSLOW.
WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH, Esq.
Hon. H. B. STANTON.
DEMAS STRONG, Esq.
WILLIAM H. GALE, Esq.
FREDERICK SCHOLES, Esq.

Mr. Wadsworth will reply to the speech of Horatio Seymour, made at the Academy of Music, on the 22d of October. Citizens of Brooklyn, give him a hearing and an audience worthy of the Eastern District. There will be speaking from the stands outside the Hall.

By order of the Republican General Committee.

WILLIAM COIT, D. C. WINSLOW, WILLIAM HUNT, J. J. ANDERSON, C. Y. WAMPLE, } Executive Committee.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
XVIIIth, XXth AND XXIst WARDS.

A Grand Mass Meeting will be held at the Hall northeast corner of West 32d-st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, 1862, at 7½ P. M., to ratify the nomination for Representative in Congress of
ELLIOTT C. COWDIN.

By the Republican Union and People's Union Convention.

The following gentlemen have been invited to be present and address the meeting:
Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE.
Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT.
Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN.
WM. M. EVARTS, Esq.
WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq.
Brig.-Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.
WM. E. DODGE, Esq.
Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq.
Brig.-Gen. WM. K. STRONG.

JAS. OWENS, Chairman Rep. Union Conv'n.
John Waite, Sec. Rep. Union Convention.
CHAS. GOULD, Chairman People's Union Conv'n.
Thos. E. Smith, Sec. People's Union Convention.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE.
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

GRAND UP TOWN RALLY FOR WADSWORTH AND THE UNION,

At the Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1862, at 7½ o'clock.
SPEAKERS.

Hon. Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas; Hon. Philip Frasier, of Florida; Hon. John T. Hogeboom, of Herkimer; William H. Burleigh, Hon. Henry B. Stanton, Hon. Abram Wakeman, William Fullerton, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Carter, Tennessee; Henry Ritchies.

Cassel's Brass Band will be present.

Ladies are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Twenty-Second Ward People's Union Association. A. M. BININGER, President.

Alfred Lancaster, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD RALLY.

The XVth Ward Conkling Club will hold a meeting to ratify the nomination of FREDERICK A. CONKLING for Congress, at Stuyvesant Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Messrs. E. Delafield Smith, Charles S. Spencer, Charles A. Dana, James A. Briggs and Erastus C. Benedict will address the meeting. All citizens who are in favor of continuing in office one who, as a representative in the present Congress, has proved himself capable, honest and true to his constituents and his country, are invited to attend.

ABRAHAM LENT, President.
James Carrol, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards,)
For Member of Congress,
HENRY A. BURR.

A regular meeting of the HENRY A. BURR ASSOCIATION will be held at the Hermitage, No. 6 Hall-place, rear of Tompkins Market, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of completing arrangements for a grand ratification meeting of the above nominee. By order. JOHN LALOR, President.

Samuel Mullen, Secretary.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Jeffersonian Democratic Convention, held at Lindheim's Hall, No. 415 Grand-st., on the evening of the 20th inst., Capt. JOHN DUFFY, of the 69th regiment, received a majority of the votes cast, and was unanimously nominated as their candidate for representative in the Fifth Congressional District.

John Harrison, Secretary. H. P. WEST, Chairman.

PEOPLES' UNION NOMINATION.

XXIId Ward,
Thirteenth Assembly District.
For Assembly.
EDWARD TIMPSON.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,

Composing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards, of the City of Brooklyn,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE

For Congress
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, held Oct. 14, 1862. JAMES OWENS, Chairman.

John Waite, Secretary.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

RICHMOND, QUEENS AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES.

PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION.

Fourteenth Assembly District—Eighteenth Ward.
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

(IXth and XVth Wards.)
UNION WAR CANDIDATE
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Surrogate,
GABRIEL VAN COTT.

PEOPLE'S UNION CONVENTION OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT met on the 24th October, 1862, and passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This Convention nominated Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT as the candidate of the People's Union Party for Representative in Congress from the Eighth Congressional District; and

Whereas, The Republican Union Convention subsequently nominated ELLIOT C. COWDIN as the candidate of that party for the same office; and

Whereas, Mr. Bancroft having declined the nomination tendered him by this Convention, unless all the supporters of the Government could be united in his support; and

Whereas, Strenuous but unavailing efforts have been made to unite all loyal parties to give Mr. Bancroft that support to which his great experience and talents justly entitle him; and

Whereas, The issue in the District is between Mr. Cowdin and Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, the candidate of the Seymour Democracy; therefore,

Resolved, That in this crisis we can have no hesitancy in deciding whom to favor, whether a loyal man, who will observe conscientiously all his pledges in support of the Government and the prosecution of the war to an honorable peace, or one who, we believe, will use all his efforts and influence to embarrass the Government with a view to bringing about a dishonorable compromise, or some other settlement favorable to the rebels, and therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby nominate for our Representative in Congress ELLIOT C. COWDIN, and pledge him our united and unfaltering support.

CHARLES GOULD, Chairman.
Thos. E. Smith, Secretary.

YORKVILLE—ATTENTION.—A PUBLIC Meeting of the Union voters of the XIIth Ward will be held, under the auspices of the Wadsworth Union Club of the Ward, in Harwood Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 86th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28. Hon. F. A. CONKLING and other distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting.

NELSON CRAWFORD, President.
Wm. E. Paron, Secretary.

NINTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN UNION Congressional Convention will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½, at Dingledein's, 3d-av. and 59th-st. By order JAMES E. COULTER, Chairman.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
One, two, and three dollars a set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

NOS. 304 AND 306 CANAL-STREET.
CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
JACKETS,
MANTILLAS,
In every variety of material,
AT
The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.
Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.
N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
WE OPEN ON MONDAY, 27TH,
ESKIMO, MOSCOW,
FUR, CHINCHILLA, AND
VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS,
FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.
ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BLACK AND FANCY BEAVER.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
NO. 381 BROADWAY.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES.
CLOAKS at $5 and $6.
CLOAKS at $7 and $8.
CLOAKS at $8 and $9.
CLOAKS at $10 and $11.
CLOAKS at $12 to $25.
CLOAKS 25 to 40 per cent.
CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.
Ladies, please examine our Garments. In Style, Quality, and Manufacture, we guarantee them equal to any in the city.
W. K. PEYTON,
CLOAK MANUFACTURER,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DRESS GOODS.
NOW OPEN, A SPLENDID STOCK
of all the Latest Novelties imported for the season.
FRENCH MERINOES, OTTOMANS, EMPRESS
CLOTHS, PLAID and BROCHE VELOURS,
TURIN CLOTHS, SAXONY PLAIDS,
ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES,
CANTON CLOTHS.
ALSO,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF MOURNING CLOAKS
AND DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
FROM AUCTION,
a large lot of
SAXONY DRESS DOODS,
From 12½c. to 20c. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

NO ADVANCE! NO ADVANCE!
IN PRICES.
ALL IMPORTED DRESS GOODS
Sold at as LOW PRICES
AS WERE EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.
And the assortment,
FROM 1s. 6d. TO 4s. A YARD,
IS THE LARGEST EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL
IN THE CITY.
2,500 yards double width MOHAIRS, at 1s. 6d.
4,500 yards plaid MATINAS, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards plaid MONTABELLAS, at 1s. 9d.
6,500 yards broche FLEURETTE, at 2s.
8,000 yards VELOURS CECILLAS, at 2s. 3d.
7,500 yards VELOURS ZAMINAS, at 2s. 6d.
Also,
A large assortment of
POPLINS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOS, &c.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
NO. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS.

AT C. G. HOOK'S,
NO. 108 6TH-AV.,
CLOSING SALE
FOR THREE DAYS.
TABLE DAMASK NAPKINS, TOWELS.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, LINEN SHEETINGS,
AND BLANKETS, &c., &c.
The above goods must be sold within the next three days, as we intend to close the store.
No. 108 6th-av.

AT C. G. HOOK'S,
NO. 108 6TH-AV.,
CLOSING SALE.
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY,
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE
ON THURSDAY OF THIS WEEK,
The entire stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
Marked down to half price to close on Thursday.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
AT
LESS THAN HALF PRICE,
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY, AT
G. C. HOOK'S,
No. 108 6th av.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has opened
HER
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
IN
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
OF
THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES,
Also, a large assortment of her own manufacture now ready.
No. 1,142 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS
JUST RECEIVED
PARIS CLOAKS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
No. 1,142 Broadway, corner of 26th-st.

RICH LACES AND NEW EMBROIDERIES
Just received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.
ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION,
Black Chantilly Points, unsurpassed in style.
Black Thread Veils, from $3 up, at less than last year's prices; Point Sets of a new description, and many other desirable goods.

MOURNING GOODS!
MOURNING GOODS!
M. & A. MYERS & CO.
are now offering
Their newest FALL and WINTER GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
No. 623 Broadway.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained only at the above store.

ISAAC SMITH'S
UMBRELLAS
BY THE
THOUSAND
OR
SINGLE ONE
AT
405 BROADWAY
BETWEEN WALKER & CANAL STS.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent.
No. 82 Liberty-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, to live in Brooklyn, a first rate cook, washer and ironer; must be a good baker, and do up gentlemen's linen and fine clothes handsomely; wages, $8; also, a chambermaid and waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; must assist in the kitchen on Monday and Tuesday. Wages $7. Apply at the New-Haven Railroad Station, in 27th-st., near 4th-av., of Mr. MORRISON, Package Master, on Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIenced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as professed cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, game and soups; all styles of French and American cooking; will do the coarse washing; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook in a private family; she understands her business in all its branches; both French and English cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, cakes, bread, &c.; can be well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, a situation; has six years' City reference; can be highly recommended by the best of families; understands marketing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 165 East 36th-st., 1st floor, front room, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, game, made dishes; also is a good baker of breads and all kinds of breakfast breads; can give the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 365 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as excellent plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; has lived for years in the best of families. Can be seen, for two days, at her present place, No. 54 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 128 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a first-class cook; understands both English and American cooking in all its branches; soups, game, and pastry; and is an excellent baker. Can be seen at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 East 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by an American woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 37 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands soups, fish, game and made dishes; is a good baker of bread, and all kinds of breakfast bread; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation to cook and assist with the washing; is a first-rate family cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; and can make all kinds of cake. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good cook; would assist with washing, or would take a laundress' place; would go to the country; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant woman; she is an excellent cook and baker, and is willing to do the plain washing, if required; can give the best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 253 East 12th-st., New-York.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in English and American cooking; the best City reference will be given. Call at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 104 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable English Protestant woman, a situation as cook, or chambermaid; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good reference given at No. 73 East 25th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED AMerican woman without incumbrance, wishes a situation as housekeeper in some good plain family in the City of New-York or Brooklyn; is capable and willing to do anything belonging to household affairs. Call or address No. 346 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A young woman, lately landed, wants a situation to do the general housework of a small family; would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; wages not so much an object as a home; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking perfect and hair dressing; does up muslins; is very obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 290 6th-av., near 18th-st., east side.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant nurse wishes a situation; she is thoroughly qualified by experience to take charge of an infant from its birth, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; an infant preferred; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., in the millinery store.

AS NURSE.—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOman wants a situation as nurse; will take the entire charge of a baby and bring it up by hand; can work the Grover & Baker's machine. Has six years reference. Can be seen at No. 117 West 30th-st.; is willing to travel.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED CHILD'S nurse wants a situation; can raise a baby by hand; is a good sewer, or would assist with chamberwork; has City reference. Call or address No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, for two days

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse or chambermaid; best of city reference given. Apply at No. 61 Douglas-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to chamberwork; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork and take care of growing children; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and washer. No objections to do housework for a small family; has good reference. Call at No. 114 East 33d-st., rear.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A MOST COMPEtent person wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; has had charge of an infant from one month to four years; has lived in the first families in the City; would go a short distance in the country with a first-class family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 104 17th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation in a first-class family as seamstress and to take charge of one or two grown children; can cut and fit children's and ladies' morning dresses, or would do light chamberwork and sew. Can give the most satisfactory references as to capability. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as seamstress or as nurse and seamstress to one or two growing children; understands all kinds of family sewing; has several years' reference from the first families in the City. Call at her present employers, No. 45 West 33d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a private family as seamstress; has Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXCELLENT DRESSmaker, who understands shirt-making and family sewing, wants a situation as seamstress, in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE woman desires a situation as seamstress; is an excellent needle-woman; can do all kinds of family sewing, and can give unexceptionable reference. Apply at Bookham & Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as superior laundress; does up linens in magnificent style, fluting and finery; understands mangling and crimping; wages $8 in a permanent home; or as parlormaid and do fine washing; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st. for two days.

AS STOREKEEPER OR LINEN-WOMAN.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as storekeeper or linen-woman in a hotel; has the best of City reference as to capability; has no objection to leave the City. Call, for two days, at No. 146 East 22d-st., near 2d-av.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has got over two years' reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to do light chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can give the best of reference. Has lived over two years in her last place. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Address J. M., Box No. 183 Times Office for one week.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or as waitress; would assist with the care of children; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 77 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress; has over two years' reference from her last place. A respectable place preferred to high wages; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 380 4th-av., near 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent young Protestant woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in either the City or country; understands her business perfectly, and will try hard to please her employer. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would like to take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 220 West 16th-st., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, waitress, or seamstress; is an obliging girl; the best of City reference from her last place, of four years. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.; can be seen, for two days, from 9 until 3.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress—is qualified for either place; has good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist in plain sewing, by a young woman, with good City references; she can be seen at her last place, No. 23 Waverley-place, on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a very competent young woman; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 26 Bond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small family. Can be seen for days at No. 75 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewer; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 2½ 6th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—An experienced young woman wishes a situation as waitress and chambermaid; would assist in the washing if required; good City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as waitress or chambermaid by a competent person, who can produce the most satisfactory references from first-class families where she has lived. Can be seen at No. 60 Greenwich-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman, with good City references, as waitress and to assist in chamberwork. Apply at No. 24 West 22d-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 65 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES a situation as waitress in a private family. Apply at No. 99 East 22d-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, a Protestant woman perfectly competent to take charge of an invalid lady; she must possess the qualities of judgment, kindness and patience, with the best City recommendations. Public patronage is respectfully solicited by Mrs. GREEN, No. 850 Broadway.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—SPECIAL NOtice to merchants, manufacturers and business men in general. The undersigned, a practical, energetic business man, quick accountant, rapid, plain penman, bookkeeper, correspondent and salesman, desires a situation, has had four years' practical experience. A 1 testimonials. Expectations moderate. Address C. E. B., Post-office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and to assist in the gardening; perfectly understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; has good City references; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 57 West 33d-st., near Broadway, from 1 till 4 o'clock, or address a note to C. R., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; one who has had long experience in the old country and this; has got the best of city reference from all the families he has served. None but a first-class family need apply. C. WATERS, No. 840 Broadway, or at No. 1,199 Broadway, near 29th-st., at Mr. Conhrad's. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first-class families in this City; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 410 Broadway, at Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young Englishman as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, in City or country; best of City reference. Apply at or address, for two days, to JAMES WILLIAMS, at Mr. Lowdens', harnessmaker, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Englishman of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman; will be found strictly honest, sober, and attentive to his duty; has the best of city reference. Address R. S., No. 1 9th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business; has had many years' experience in some of the most respectable families; can come well recommended; has no objections to the country. Address J. S., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a very respectable young man; is capable of taking care of a small place for a gentleman; he has got three years' best reference. Address J. M., COACHMAN, Box No. 199 Times office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant single man as coachman, to take care of horses or travel with a gentleman; has ten years' City references from his last place. Can be seen or address T. M., No. 112 East 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman or coachman and gardener; understands his business in either capacity thoroughly; best of reference from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 183 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, in either country or city, by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business in every way; is a good and careful driver, and has the best of City references as to sobriety, civility, &c. Address J. M., Box No. 196 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; is a careful driver and understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country and has the best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A GENTLEman desires to obtain a situation for his man, as groom and coachman. Address P. HENRY, Box. No. 201 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as light porter in a store or office; is not afraid of hard work; is willing and obliging. Address a note for HENRY, Box No. 220 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, situation as porter in a store, or coachman in a private family; best of City references can be given. Address J. P., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young Englishman who understands his duties thoroughly and has got good City reference. Call or address a note for HENRY MIDDLETON, No. 308 Mott-st., top floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent servant; can produce long and satisfactory City reference. Address M. C., No. 681 Broadway, corner Amity-st., or Box No. 196 Times Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent servant; can produce long and satisfactory City reference. Address G. B., No. 681 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—WANTED, A situation as first-class waiter in a private family, by a most respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly competent in his business in every respect; can produce most satisfactory reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS CARE-TAKER.—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY of two persons, living on Staten Island, would like to take charge of a gentleman's house and place during the Winter months. Clifton, S. I., preferred. Address CARE-TAKER, Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR IMPORTING STORE, by a youth of 16 years of age, who has just left the Free Academy. THE VERY BEST of City reference given for industry and honesty. Salary no object. Inquire of S. MARKS, No. 237 East 30th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, &c.—FINE WASHER, &c.—WANTED.—Two experienced women, one to do the cooking, and all but fine washing and ironing, the other fine washing and up-stairs work in a small family. Having three in help, a run of company cannot be allowed. The best of references will be required, and good wages paid. Apply at No. 42 East 25th-st., near 4th-av.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A LITTLE GIRL, FROM 11 to 14, who can make herself useful, and appreciate the comforts of a home, and $2 a month for the coming Winter, in a small family in Harlem, may call on Mr. ANDREW MILLIGAN, watchmaker, No. 127 3d-av.

A GIRL.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN GIRL, about 17 years of age, to take care of an infant and to assist in the work of a very small family. Apply at No. 156 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, ABLE, INTELLIGENT men of experience in the business, to drive teams, delivering goods to the dry goods jobbers. Good reference required. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A MAN FOR GENERAL WORK; ONE that can sell goods, if necessary, and one that knows something of the cloak trade. Address SUCCESS, Box No. 148 Times Office.

A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—AS nurse and to do light chamberwork; one who can sew and give good City reference may apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, to No. 108 West 21st-st.

JEWELERS WANTED.—TEN OR TWELVE first-class fancy chain makers wanted; none others need apply. HENRY JAHNE, No. 97 Cliff-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE UNE BONNE FRANcaise, Protestante, comme de bonnes recommandations pour soigner des enfants. S'adresser entre 12 et 2 heures au No. 11 St. Mark's-place, 8me-rue, entre la 2me et 3me ave.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A DISTINGUISHED GENTLEman, from Paris, very experienced in teaching French, has a few unoccupied hours, and desires an engagement with one or two private pupils or schools, in City or vicinity; best references. Address A. Z., Box No. 121 Times Office.

A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR, WHO WOULD devote three or four hours a day, at his own home, to teaching the English branches, mathematics, &c., to a young man, will please address, with terms, &c., J. P. F., Box No. 1,322 Post-office.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A VISITING GOVerness, for two children under 10 years of age; must be capable of teaching French, music and English branches. Address C., Box No. 2,180 Post-office, giving references, terms, &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THOSE MAGNIFIcently-finished brown-stone front houses, with all modern improvements, situated on Greene-av., between Vanderbilt and Clinton avs., Brooklyn—a most desirable location. Size of houses: corner, 21x45, with handsome bay window; and one, 20x45. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Prices, $7,500 and $6,500. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises. Must be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone front house No. 140 East 53d-st. The house is 20x46; lot 100 feet deep. It is finished in first-class style, and would be a desirable residence, being situated in a good neighborhood. For further particulars, apply to the owner, WM. LOCKWOOD, No. 274 Pearl-st., or No. 91 East 49th-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, (between Wall and Fulton Ferries,) a medium sized high-stoop house, in complete order, with or without furniture. Price of house $9,000; $6,000 on mortgage, if desired. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

STORES—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE TWO fine stores Nos. 104 and 106 John-st., fronting Cliff; also, the six story store No. 78, Maiden-lane. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

MERCER-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—50x100 feet in Mercer, near Spring-st., for sale or to lease, for from 5 to 20 years. Address Box No. 963 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET, IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE large house, new, and in complete order, 7 acres of land, under high cultivation; barn, corn and carriage-house. A desirable residence in every respect; 10 minutes from dépôt, and 12 miles from New-York. For particulars inquire of B. G. SEYMOUR, Cashier's Office, Custom-house, N. Y., from 10 till 3 o'clock.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND GARden, pleasantly situated, and well stocked with fine fruit, near the Railroad Depot, and in the vicinity of the churches, stores, post-office; also fine lot of ground in Llewellyn Park. Inquire at store No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, one hour from the City, on New-Haven road; house is new, and has all the modern improvements; will be let to a good tenant, to May 1, for $400. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
HOTEL AND GROUNDS TO LET
AT GORHAM.

To be let from the 1st of May next, yearly, or for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, the hotel known as the "Alpine House," with about 40 acres of land adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Gorham.

The hotel is at present occupied by Mr. JNO. HITCHCOCK, who will show the premises, and further particulars may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1862.

TO LET.—NO. 79 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR AND west of 6th-av., three-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house, 22 by 50 feet deep; modern and convenient, having dumb waiter, two bath-rooms, &c., &c. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 45 Murray-st.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x40 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address P. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FLOOR OF FOUR OR FIVE rooms in a modern house, suitable for housekeeping for a small American family; location must be healthy and pleasant. Address, stating terms and other particulars, C. E. N., Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED—IN THIS CITY, OR IN BROOKLYN, by a gentleman and his wife, until the middle of next June, an elegantly furnished house, well located. Address C. D., Box No. 175 Times office.

WANTED.—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, or a part of a house—location between 12th and 28th-sts., and 5th and 9th-avs. Address Box 3187 Post-Office.

WANTED—STALLS FOR A PAIR OF HORSES and room for a carriage in a private, or club stable above 23d-st.—the neighborhood of Murray Hill preferred. Address G. M., Box No. 178 Times Office.

FARMS.

A FARM OF SEVENTY ACRES FOR SALE—Near Rahway, N. J.; is under good cultivation; has a good apple-orchard and other choice fruits; three acres woodland; remainder all tillable, and not an acre of waste land; it has a never-failing stream of water through it, and is one of the cheapest farms for its size and location anywhere to be found. Price, $4,400, and terms so easy that a man will scarcely miss the money he pays for it.
C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF FORTY acres, in high cultivation, on the north shore of Long Island; good house, barns and out-buildings complete; land rich, with deep subsoil; 45 miles from New-York; price $5,500; good harbor and magnificent scenery. None but principals will be noticed. No exchange. Apply, by letter only, to J. LAWRENCE, No. 655 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, bet. Stanton and Houston sts. You will save money. Rosewood suites cheap.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

WHITNEY'S PATENT TABLES FOR cutting button holes in D'abri tents and other garments, for sale with rights to use on reasonable terms. Apply to ALBERT SMITH, No. 2 Dey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION
To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charaud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 19th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—CLASSES 1862-63.—Arrangements have been completed whereby the Board of Directors are enabled to offer to members of the Association instruction, by competent and experienced teachers, in the languages, mathematics, drawing, music, elocution, penmanship, book-keeping, gymnastics, equestrianism, &c.—upon unusually advantageous terms. Classes will commence about 1st November. For further particulars, apply at the Library, Clinton Hall, or Down-town office, No. 59 Liberty-st.
THEODORE I. HUSTED,
Chairman Class Committee.

SIGNOR JOSEPH MAGRI, TEACHER OF modern languages, has the honor to announce to his pupils and the public, that he assumes the place of Signor Martinelli, Academy of Languages, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German and Latin. N. B. He will attend to the schools and private families. He will open the classes and private lessons for young ladies and gentlemen. Call or address No. 35 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—At Bloomfield, New-Jersey, where boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and find a good home, will open Nov. 1, 1862. This school, for $160 per annum, is equal in all respects to those charging $300 or $400 per annum. Address R. L. TYNG, Vice-Principal, Box No. 7 Bloomfield Post-office, N. J.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &C.—MR. PAINE'S experiment of giving a course of Bookkeeping and Writing for $10, and 3 months, 78 lessons, in Arithmetic or Writing for $5, and his admirable plan of allowing each student individual instruction, induce hundreds to attend at No. 62 Bowery, New York, and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 639, and 884 Broadway.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862. For references or circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school; catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO OIL MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—The extensive refined Oil Works, formerly occupied by the Luther Atwood Oil Company, situated at Hunter's Point, Queen's County, Long Island, with all the appurtenances in fine order, and ready to be put in operation at once. Twelve (12) stills and tanking facilities for 170,000 gallons. Apply to J. H. BRUNDAGE & Co., Nos. 36 and 38 Burling-slip.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

PAINT.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD BUSINESS capacity, a knowledge of colors, and a capital of about $3,000, can have an extremely favorable chance for employment, by buying the share of a retiring partner in a wholesale paint store. Address for one week PAINT, Box No. 139 Times Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

$1,500 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a manufacturing business in this City, that is safe, permanent and exceedingly profitable. A splendid chance for investment. Association first-class. BROWN & DEMING, No. 98 Broadway.

EXPRESS LINE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE oldest in the City. Horses, wagons, offices, &c. Now doing a first-rate business and will be sold low. Apply to No. 60 Warren st.

$6,500 FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED real estate, and some cash, will be put in for a good stock of merchandise, suitable for a country store. S. COCKER, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO PHYSICIANS—A VALUABLE medical patent, with privilege of practice. Address, with full name, B., Box No. 3.55 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $5,000 or $10,000, in a cash business, in one of the best trades going. Address S. D., Box No. 177 P. O., N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

REVENUE STAMPS,
In sums to suit, by
HOWE & FERRY,
Stationers, No. 76 Bowery, New-York.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

AUCTION SALES

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. W. M. Marvin, Judge District Court United States, Southern District Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the remaining portion of the cargo of the steamship Circassian, consisting as follows: 340 quarter casks Brandy, 565 eighth do., 4 half do., 105 bbls. do., 25 casks Absynthe, 15 bags Pepper, 10 bags Cloves, 170 bags Java Coffee, 388 bags Rio Coffee, 500 cases Sardines, 400 cases Sherry Wine, 72 chests Tea, 18 cases Gin, 400 cans Paint, 46 bbls. Soda Ash, 7 casks Trace Chains, 1 cask Hammers, 1 do. Horse Shoe Nails, 8 casks Sad Irons, 7 casks Planter's Hoes, 2 casks Picks.

Samples and catalogues at H. Benner's, Office No. 113 Wall-st., day before sale.

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. cash, balance on SATURDAY, 1st November.
JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a collection of about sixty fine Oil Paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, many of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found:
SHEEP AND POULTRY, by....VAN SEVERDONCK
WINTER SCENE, by....SMETS
INTERIOR AND FIGURES, by....RYKER
MARINE, by....SCHAEP
INTERIOR, by....DIODAERT
MARINE, by....SCHAUMBERG
INTERIOR, by....PEZ

And many other fine works. They are now on exhibition, and will be peremptorily sold on foreign account. The attention of connoisseurs is particularly requested to this sale.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.
THE ELEGANT STATUE OF FLORA.
HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell, at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8½ o'clock, the magnificent statue of Flora, by Chauncey B. Ives, belonging to a noted connoisseur now in Europe, and sold by his order. Also two Bronze Statues. The above are now on free exhibition.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, by our best American artists.—HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 29 and 30, at 7½ o'clock each evening, a rare collection of American oil paintings, contributed by the artists themselves for this sale. Among the collection will be found, A Morning in the Valley of the Androscoggin, by Wm. Hart; Landscape, by Kensett; Coast Scene, by Casilear; The Young Florist, by Louis Lang; Indian Camp, by Bierstadt; The Mask, by J. G. Brown; Ruffled Grouse, by W. J. Hays; The Deluge, by Church; Ophelia, Schussele, Phila. Also, choice specimens, by Mignot, A. T. Tait, S. Coleman, Jr., Wm. Haseltine, George Hall, A. D. Shattuck, Whittledge, Delessard, Fredericks, Williamson, Carter, Addison, Richards, Whittaker, Kittell, Wenzler, Inman, Thorndike, Brevoort, Pratt, Rossiter, Yewell, Carmiencke, Parker, Melby, Millar, Mathews, Durrie, Wust, Noble, Oertel, Otto Sommer, Hennessey, Hows, Lilly, Spencer, Paul Webber, Jeremy Wilson, Barrow, Fisher, Tyler, Street, Forbes, Randell, Van Beest, Heckking, Armstrong, of Philadelphia, Pyne, Jameson, Cafferty, Manzoni, Wydeveld, Watermann, Nast, Rosenberg, Reed, of Philadelphia, Hill, of Philadelphia, Eliza Greatercaux, Blondell, Ruggles, Bristol, Mrs. E. Hoyt of Philadelphia, Morgan Van Ingen, McEwen, Herring of London, Monfallet, E. Saintin, Duprez, Miss Granberry, Moore, Humphrey, and many others. Lovers of fine paintings will find this the choicest collection that has been offered for some years. Also to be sold, the statue of Flora, by the American sculptor, Chauncey B. Ives. The above paintings and statue will be on free exhibition until the evenings of sale. Catalogues may be had at the gallery, or at No. 111 Nassau-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE, BOND AND MORTGAGE BONDS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the late Thomas Cumming:

BONDS—Northern Railroad Company, (New-Jersey,) $6,000.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES—On lots and improvements northwest corner of 10th-av. and 26th-st., made by Jas. Moore to Thomas Cumming, $12,000, payable May 1, 1863.

GAY-ST.—Eight three-story brick houses, Nos. 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 19 Gay-st., between Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

TWELFTH-AV.—Four lots on 12th-av., southeast corner of 32d-st., with water right to exterior line.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST.—Three lots on southerly side of 32d-st., adjoining 12th-av. Lots on the rear.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STS.—Six lots on 114th and 116th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about sixty acres of land, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river. Good dwelling-house, barn, ice houses and other outbuildings. The stock and furniture can be had, if desired.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., or of JOHN DENHAM, at the office of J. & W. Denham, No. 124 8th-av., corner of 16th-st.
JOHN DENHAM, } Executors of Estate of late
W. A. CUMMING, } Thomas Cumming.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
Office—No. 35 Wall-st.,
WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1862, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By order John Scott Boyd, Executor of John Scott, deceased.

75 shs. Chemical Bank	$100	100 shs. Bowery Ins. Co.	$25
100 shs. Mechanics' Bk.	25	50 shs. Am. Ex. Bank	100
20 shs. N. O. Canal Bk.	100	20 shs. Com'l Bk. N. O.	100
40 shs. Del. & Hud. Can'l	100	1 sh. N. Y. Soc. Library	75

$9,500 Peter Curtis, of Buffalo, 2 bonds and mortgages.
By order John Scott Boyd, Administrator of Mary Boyd, deceased.
$1,000 Illinois 6 per cent. new Internal Imp. stock 1870.

60 shs. Phenix Bank	$20	200 shs. But. & Drov. Bk.	$25
10 shs. Bk. Geneva, N. Y.	100	19 shs. Bk. of Louisiana	100

By order John Scott Boyd, Executor of Elizabeth Scott.
$1,000 Illinois new Internal Imp. 6 per cent. stock.
$591 76-100 Illinois 6 per cent. Interest Bond.
$1,000 Hudson River Railroad 7 per cent. Conv. Bond.
$1,000 Detroit and Pontiac Railroad 8 per cent. Bond.

10 shs. Bank of Troy	$100	20 shs. Jeff. County Bk.	$100
23 shs. N. Y. St. Bk., Alb'y	100	20 shs. Bk. Gen'se. Bat'via	100
30 shs. Exch. Bk. Lockp't	100	50 shs. Albany Gas Co.	20

Catalogues on day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, at 11 o clock, in the gallery over the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., administrator's sale of a private collection of valuable oil-paintings and engravings, by order of Geo. M. Chardavoyne, Administrator, without reserve. Among others are the works of Jules Noles Kruvassey, Gignoux, Foster, Wurst, Tanneur, Armfield, Vanderveit, Owen, Smet, Schoep, Duprey, Meadows, A. Barland, Coutourier, Nahl, Hulk, Gay, Knapp, Lemmens, Akkersdyke, Coemans, W. M. Brown, George H. Hall, A. B. Durand, Van Beest, Bendelari, Werwee, Leykert, De Konig, H. Durien, J. C. Thom, Koek Koek, Carpendale, De Caniver, La Croix, Bonfield, Beaulieu and others. Also, very fine engravings. They are now on exhibition as above, with catalogue. The public are respectfully invited to examine this beautiful collection.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, Oct. 30, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a very fine collection of modern oil-paintings, comprising works of the English, French, American and Belgian schools, among which are the names of Wm. Shayer, Adam Barland, A. Williams, Lambinet, Peckrus, Lemmens, Coutuvier, Culverhouse, Diebolt, H. Hoffer, F. Cropsey, Wm. Hart, Shattuck, S. Colman, W. M. Brown, Nichols, Hill, Van Beest, Dana, Diedart, Hornthorst, Schaep, Koek Koek, Williams, Michaud and others. The above are now on exhibition, and worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 11, at 5 o'clock, and the three following days, at the same hour.
COINS AND MEDALS—Comprising the American portion of the famous FINOTTI COLLECTION of Coins, Medals, Medalets, Tokens, &c.—being undoubtedly the richest in extent and variety of fine, choice, rare and unique specimens that has ever been offered in this country. Catalogues are now ready and may be had on application.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS furniture, TO-MORROW, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway—a large stock of fine furniture, viz: parlor suites of various kinds, library and reception suites, bedroom suites of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany, buffets, etageres, wardrobes, extension-tables, armour-à-glace, secretary and library book-cases, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &c.—RICHARDS & WHITING, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising all styles of men's, women's, misses' and children's wear. Catalogues on morning of sale.

DAVID D. EGAN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the entire furniture of the large house, No. 88 West 27th-st., comprising looking-glasses, carpets, bureaus, washstands, oil-cloths, stair-rods, dining-room and kitchen furniture, stoves, pipe, boilers, &c. Also, one superior sewing machine.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. & J. BOGART.—THIS DAY, AT NO. 248 Canal-st., and No. 100 Walker-st., mortgage sale of a large quantity of type, printing materials cylinder presses, card presses, office furniture, gas-fixtures, &c. Catalogues at sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, wardrobes, washstands, bedsteads, cottage suites, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, stoves, cutlery, plated ware, &c.

INSURANCE.

"THE DRAFTING HAS COME AT LAST IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK."
THE NEW-YORK GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 240 BROADWAY, Room No. 7,
will continue to insure, or guarantee to furnish substitutes to those who may be drafted, for a premium of $50; or will insure to pay to those who are drafted sums of from $100 to $600, at a premium of ten per cent.
P. S.—Circulars given by applying at the office, or sent by mail. Agents wanted in every State.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.
Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $8.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 29th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M.
THEO. GEBEKE.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, seminal, urinary, and sexual systems. NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By C D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly professor of special anatomy and surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of *Medical Information for the Million*, &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address
DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—"LES BONNETS des Nuit," or Lettres Françaises. Rubber "checks" to natural consequences. Four different articles. Price 25 cents and 40 cents each, or $2 and $3 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 400 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CLERK OF BOARD OF COUNCILMEN,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Councilmen held THIS EVENING, the following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, whereupon it was

Ordered, that the same be entered at length in the minutes, laid on the table ten days, and printed in the three papers employed by the Corporation.
JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 27, 1862.
To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my signature, the ordinance for the filling up of low and sunken land on and adjoining New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

I am not aware of any objection to the proposed work being done, but am obliged to return the ordinance therefor, because there was, in fact, no report signed by the Committee on Public Health of the Board of Aldermen, notwithstanding the action of that Board was predicated on the supposition that such a report had been made, and was in fact simply the adoption of such a report, which did not exist.

As this measure would involve an assessment of the cost of the work upon the property owners, the serious informality which I have specified might lead to litigation, and perhaps eventuate in burdening the City with the whole expense of the work.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE SURVEY AND INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS. Office, No. 2 4th-av., opposite 6th-st.
NEW YORK, October 27, 1862.

NOTICE.—TO THE OWNERS OF TENEMENT houses requiring "Fire Escapes" under chapter 356, laws of 1862. You are hereby notified that all such escapes must extend to the roofs of such houses. Also, all double tenement houses, having fire escapes consisting of balconies or platforms, and made to connect by ladders or stairs, the said platforms or balconies must extend across and take in the two centre windows on each story, or the same will not be approved by this department.
JAMES M. MACGREGOR,
Superintendent of Buildings.

Extract from chapter 356, laws of 1862:
Sec. 27. * * * * "Every such dwelling house shall have placed thereon a practical fire-proof fire escape that shall be approved of by the Department for the Saving and Inspection of Buildings."

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For paving Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, with trap-block pavement, and for repaving Elm-street, from Walker to a point seventy-five feet north of Canal. Also, for flagging sidewalks of Reade and Duane streets, between Chatham and Centre streets. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Canal-street, between Centre and Broadway; west side of Centre, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Elm-street, from Walker to a point half-way distant between said Canal-street and Howard-street; on both sides of Reade and Duane streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 23, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862, for the construction of the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Downing-street, between Bleeker and Bedford-streets.

Receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets.

Cobble-stone pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-third-street; and

Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.

Blank forms for proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Oct. 23, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:

Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.

Blank forms for proposals, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Oct. 25, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for paving Worth-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Nov. 6, 1862, for the construction of a trap-block pavement in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of H. G. BAILEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. G. BAILEY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1862. JACOB FREITAG.

The business of the above firm will be continued by WILLIAM BANKS and JACOB FREITAG, under the firm name of WILLIAM BANKS & CO., at the old stand No. 356 Broadway.
WM. BANKS,
Oct. 25, 1862. JACOB FREITAG.

The firm of WILLIAM BANKS & CO. are authorized to settle the business of the late firm of H. G. BAILEY & CO., H. G. BAILEY having transferred all his interest in said business to WILLIAM BANKS.
H. G. BAILEY,
Oct. 25, 1862. JACOB FREITAG.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of A. & J. Gemmel, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept 18, 1862.
MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratrix.
s23-law6mTu*.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of HANNAH COWAN, deceased, are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to WILLIAM D. MANGAM, her executor, at his office, No. 92 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November, 1862.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1862. O14-law4wTu*

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank—after paying the Government duty—has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d of November next. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 25 to Nov. 4.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., from the earnings of the last six months, which is payable on the 1st day of November next, free from the Government income tax. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 3d prox.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.
By order,
Oct. 15, 1862. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned,
[Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.]
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

LOGANSPORT, PEORIA & BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

The bondholders of the Logansport Peoria & Burlington Railroad Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the office of Frost & Forrest, No. 23 William-st., on TUESDAY next, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Very important matters will be presented.
CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON, } Trustees.
H. G. MARQUAND,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1862.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MICHIGAN STATE LOAN—TO HOLDERS OF BONDS, PAYABLE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE STATE, AFTER JAN. 1, 1863.—The State of Michigan, at the session of the Legislature held in 1861, passed a law authorizing and directing the Governor and State Treasurer to contract for a loan of Two Million Dollars, or as much thereof as might be deemed necessary, to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, to be negotiated at not less than par, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the payment of the indebtedness of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863. Under this authorization, it has been determined to make the following issue in six per cent. bonds of $1,000 each:

$750,000	payable at pleasure 20 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000	payable at pleasure 15 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000	payable at pleasure 10 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
$1,750,000	

The law authorizing the issue of these bonds also provides that any time before their final sale, the Governor and State Treasurer may exchange them for those outstanding bonds of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January next. Under this provision it has been determined to proffer the exchange contemplated, before offering the bonds directly for sale, and the new issue of bonds are now ready for delivery, and will so remain until the 1st of November next.

Ample provision is made in the law authorizing the loan for payment of the interest, and redemption of this issue of bonds at maturity. An additional tax of one-eighth of one mill upon the whole real and personal taxable property of the State is levied and set apart as a sinking fund; and all moneys paid into the treasury after the 1st of January, 1863, to the credit of the Primary and Normal Schools and University funds, are set apart for investment in purchase of the bonds.

The holders of the bonds which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863, are hereby notified that they may exchange them, dollar for dollar, for the new issue, on application to
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 17 William-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES, } Commissioners.
A. C. BADGER,
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Debt Certificates of this Company, of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published on the 18th of June last the said Debt Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK; after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.

In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1862.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS DUE Nov. 1, 1862, from the Funded Coupon Bonds of this Company, will present the same at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after that date.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y C. and N. W. R. Co.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty ecares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1862.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will take place at the Banking House, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 64 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST PAYABLE ON THE 1st November, on the bonds issued by towns in the County of Schoharie, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the coupons at the American Exchange Bank.

$76,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Also, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission by STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK, No. 11 Pine-st.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room, on MONDAY, Nov. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON THE mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of Wm. C. Gilman & Son, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager	William Wheatley

THE BENEFIT AND POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE OF
MR. HACKETT,
when, by general request, he will perform the most intellectual
FALSTAFF.
Shakespeare's greatest comic creation.

Mr. Wm. Wheatley as	Prince Hal

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1862,
FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV.

Mr. Hackett	Sir John Falstaff
Henry, Prince of Wales	Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Henry Percy (surnamed Hotspur)	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Lady Percy	Mrs. J. H. Allen
Hostess Quickly	Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director	Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.
EDWIN FORREST
Will repeat his great character of
SPARTACUS.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

In consequence of the numerous inquiries when EDWIN FORREST will again appear in his great character of THE CARDINAL DUKE, in Bulwer's "Richelieu," the management beg leave to inform the public that the drama will be repeated
ONCE A WEEK UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Mr. Wm. Wheatley begs to inform the public that he has made an arragement with
MATILDA HERON.
Who will make her first appearance under his management as
CAMILLE,
ON SATURDAY NEXT.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.

The Third Concert of the Second Series of
THE GREAT PIANIST
Will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.
When the following artists will assist Mr. Gottschalk:
Miss FANNIE STOCKTON, the young American Vocalist.
Miss EUGENIE BARNETCHE, the eminent Pianiste.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the new Tenor, and pupil of Signor Abella.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Musical Director.
Mr. F. EBEN, Flutist.
Mr. H. C. TIMM, and others.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Chairs 50 cents extra.

Ticket offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Irving Hall.
Gottschalk's last Evening Concert, THURSDAY, Oct. 30.
Great Preparations are being made for Mr. Gottschalk's GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
On SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 1. Positively Mr. Gottschalk's last performance in New-York for months.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Director	Carl Anschutz

IMMENSE SUCCESS
Of the romantic and Comic Opera.
JEAN DE PARIS,
Which will be repeated, for the fourth time, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29,
When all the favorite artists will appear:
MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MADAME ROTTER,
MISS CLEMENS,
MESSRS. QUINT,
GRAFF,
KRONFELD.
GRAND PAS DE DEUX
By MLLE. COSTA THELEUR and MONS. WIETHOFF.
OPERA NIGHTS,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.
FRIDAY, Oct. 31,
POSTILLON DE LONJUMEAU.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS

FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY	Nov. 10.	TUESDAY	Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau	$50.		
Passage money to Havana	70.		

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

VIA HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, JOHN THOMPSON, commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Havana, direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO. No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship MARION, JAMES D. PHILLIPS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO..........Saturday..........Nov. 1.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 1. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80: Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE FOR MELBOURNE. First vessel to sail. The splendid first-class packet ship BAVARIA, 1,500 tons burden, will be dispatched early in November. The accommodations for first and second-class passengers are elegant and unequaled. For terms of passage, apply to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail from her dock (Pier No. 44 North River,) for Liverpool, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, as an extra ship. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and Thirteenth-street.
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 8.
OLD COMEDY NIGHT.
NOTICE.
THE OLD COMEDIES.
of which numbers remain to be given
NEVER YET ACTED IN THIS THEATER
AND NEW PLAYS
will occasionally be produced with the utmost care and liberal expenditure.
TUESDAY, TUESDAY, TUESDAY,
LAST TIME FOR THE PRESENT, AND
WITH A NOVEL CAST,
NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES,
Mrs. Cowley's five-act standard Comedy, the
BELLE'S
STRATAGEM.

Flutter	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doricourt	Mr. Charles Fisher
Hardy	Mr. John Gilbert
Saville	Mr. Reynolds
Sir George Touchwood	Mr. Norton
Courtall	Mr. Floyd
Villers	Mr. Parkes
Clown	Mr. Parsloe
Gibson	Mr. Turner
Letitia Hardy	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Racket	Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Touchwood	Miss Madeline Henriques
Miss Ogle	Mrs. Reeves

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY.)
Sixth night of the new Comedy,
BOSOM
FRIENDS,
which nightly attracts increasing and delighted audiences.
THURSDAY—MONEY.
FRIDAY—Seventh night of BOSOM FRIENDS.
SATURDAY—First time this season, THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings from 8 to 4,
In preparation,
SPEED THE PLOUGH,
CENTRAL PARK, &c. &c.

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. JACKSON desires to announce that
EDWIN BOOTH
inaugurated the
FIFTH WEEK
of his engagement on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 27,
and will appear on
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, as
ROMEO,
in Shakespeare's play of
ROMEO AND JULIET.

Juliet	Mrs. F. B. Conway
Mercutio	Mr. F. B. Conway

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
MONDAY, NOV. 27,
First night of the new extravaganza, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled
THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.
GEORGE CHRISTY..........as..........Julius Quackenbush
Which will be performed
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Members will please call at the Treasurer's office for their full complement of tickets.
Third rehearsal WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, at 3 P. M.
First Concert SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.
Mme. COMTE BORCHARD, Soprano.
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, Pianist.
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor.
Will appear at first Concert.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862—Leave New-York at 9 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M. for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Islip.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS, BROOKLYN.—Trains leave at 9:45 A. M., for Greenport; 8:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M. for Syossett and North Islip; on FRIDAY and SATURDAY to Greenport: 8:45, A. M., 3:45 and 4:45 P. M. for Hempstead: 7, 8:45, 10:45 A. M., 12:45, 3:45, 4:45 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,

NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President,
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily.
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:

ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.	
No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862	$1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862	5,000
ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.	
No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862	$1,000

all payable to bearer, BLAKE, BROS. & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA.
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA.
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA.
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
OR,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW,
continues to be received with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
THE CROWD INCREASES DAILY.
THE CROWD INCREASES DAILY.
THE CROWD INCREASES DAILY.
EVERYBODY IS DELIGHTED WITH IT.
THE SCENERY IS TRULY MAGNIFICENT,
Embracing some of the wildest and most picturesque scenes in
GLORIOUS OLD SWITZERLAND,
And the rich and beautiful
PALACES AND CHATEAUX OF FRANCE,
All of which are of the highest order of Scenic Art, embracing
THE WILDEST MOUNTAIN SCENERY,
THE SNOWY AVALANCHE,
THE BURIED HUT,
TERRIBLE STORMS AND PLACID SKIES.
The characters are equally interesting:
THE OLD SOLDIER IN SEARCH OF HIS DAUGHTER,
THE DAUGHTER IN SEARCH OF HER FATHER,
THE DUCHESS, THE YOUNG COUNT,
THE DUCHESS' DAUGHTER,
THE VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
MISS FRANK NIXON, DANSEUSE.
The Manager has had modeled in wax likenesses of our most distinguished National Soldiers,
GEN. HALLECK, GEN. McCLELLAN,
GEN. BANKS, GEN. BURNSIDE, GEN. POPE,
GEN. CORCORAN,
and the glorious old
COMMODORE FOOTE.
Also the infamous Rebels,
JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD.
All in full costume. Also, life likenesses of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
All of which are to be seen at all hours, with
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million of other wonders.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL—SEVENTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

Great and constantly increasing interest is being manifested in this splendid work. Evenings at 7¾. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

M. LIZZIE BELL HAS THE HONOR to announce that she will give her first reading in behalf of a school for the orphans of volunteers on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, near 10th-st., on which occasion she is happy to say that she has secured the assistance of Prof. D. C. PRICE, the charming vocalist and guitarist. Tickets at SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st.; SHARFENBERG & LUIS', No. 769 Broadway; HALL & SONS', No. 543 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent,
At No. 726 Broadway.
A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVING entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 102 Elm-st., between Canal and Walker, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at
No. 758 BROADWAY New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INVALID, or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness, and home attention. No children boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO YOUNG gentleman can be accommodated with single rooms at No. 100 Pacific-st., near the Wall-st. and South ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and two children, aged 17 and 10 years, want board and two front rooms, furnished, on second floor, between 2d and 5th avs. and not above 8th-st. References exchanged. No communication will be noticed unless full particulars as to rooms are given; also, price of board, which must be moderate. Address Box No. 3,326 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, with three or four rooms adjoining, on the first, second or third floor, in a strictly private family, in the neighborhood of West 34th-st., for which a fair price will be paid. Good references given and required. Address R. W., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ABOVE TWELFTH-ST., TWO FURNISHED bedrooms and a parlor, on first or second floor, with board for two ladies; private family preferred; prices must be moderate; unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply for three days, by letter, to A. L. W., Brooklyn Post-office, stating location and terms.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, A PARLOR and bedroom, for two gentlemen (brothers), with or without breakfast, or full board; private family preferred. Address, stating terms and location, L. H. Z., Box No. 2,443, New York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD ROOMS ON THE SECOND or third floor, with board, for a gentleman, wife, one child and nurse; location between 8th and 23d sts. Terms moderate. Address C. C. A., Box No. 1,109 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a pleasant back parlor, with board. Location desirable. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,406 Post-office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINTER, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

HOTELS.

A CARD.

HOTEL DE BARCELONA,
No. 23 GREAT JONES-ST.

The arrangements of this Hotel having been completed, and it being now open to the public, I have the pleasure to inform all persons who may desire to eat in the Spanish and French style, that they can satisfy their wish at the above-mentioned Hotel.
Breakfast, from 7 to 11 o'clock A. M., price 50c.
Dinner (table d'hôte) at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely, price $1, including a pint of wine, coffee and liquor.
A. CUYAS, Proprietor.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Painting. Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

JAMES T BRADY ON THE CRISIS.

He Pronounces in Favor of the Union and a Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

SPEECHES OF J. BROOKS AND E. JAMES.

A large audience was assembled at the rooms of the Union Democratic Association, No. 927 Broadway, to listen to an address by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., upon the issues of the day. Shortly after 8 o'clock, the President of the Association made his appearance on the platform, accompanied by the orator of the evening, who was greeted with loud cheers. He was at once introduced to the audience, and proceeded to say that instead of calling them fellow-citizens and fellow-Democrats, he perhaps ought to follow the example of a distinguished orator who, on a memorable occasion, in addressing the residents of this City, called them "Fellow-traitors." He was happy to have the honor of addressing them at that particular juncture in our history, and was glad to see the old and the young men assembled together to give free and fearless expression to the sentiments which the Democracy entertained, and sentiments which were not only entertained by them, but were silently and secretly cherished in many a bosom of conservative Republicans in the land. [Applause.] The young men who had banded themselves together in that Association, to disseminate their principles and sustain their doctrines, would not only cover their own names over with glory, but the names of all who love them with glory and prosperity. That was the first time for a long period that he had made a political address. It had been his misfortune during a year past to suffer from an affection of the throat, which had led him to be cautious in speaking before large bodies of men; but the very last public address that he made he could recur to with just pride in view of the aspersions cast upon the Democracy in reference to their loyalty to the flag and arms of our country. The very last speech that he made in public, and one that seriously aggravated the illness under which he was laboring, was when he had the honor of presenting a flag to a regiment of Massachusetts soldiers, on its way to the war. [Cheers.] He was glad to have the opportunity of addressing his fellow-citizens in New-York, as he was wont to do on the eve of an important election. He began to do so when there was no danger of any species of treason in the land, at a time when that party, which, after different mutations, was at last presented in the form of a species of republicanism, to which he would allude again, was engaged in opposing that great man who stirred the profoundest depths of every young man's heart in the time when he began his life—JACKSON, whose name is a tower of strength. But was he not mistaken in saying that there was going to be an election? He had always understood an election involved the idea in some way of a choice between two sets of principles and two sets of candidates, but he had been instructed, from what he had seen in the papers emanating from some of the so-called distinguished orators of the fanatical and rabid portion of the Republican Party, that there was to be no election at all—[laughter]—that there was to be but one candidate—and that, as the lawyers would say, the whole of this must go by default. He was informed by them that the only choice left for them was that which the man gave his wife on the occasion of a severe domestic feud, when he said to her, after a great deal of altercation: "My darling, you can stay in this house or not, exactly as you please, but I am determined you shan't stay." Mr. BRADY then alluded to the resolution proposed some time ago by GEORGE W. BLUNT, who informed the people of this intelligent City, that the man who voted for WADSWORTH gave a vote for patriotism, and the man who voted for SEYMOUR was equivalent to a traitor. He (Mr. BRADY) should be sorry to believe, like Mr. BLUNT, or any man who entertained the same narrow, illiberal, despicable and proscribing principles. He should be sorry to think that the State in which he was born after the close of the next canvass should present such a number of traitors, as he designates them, as will be found at the close of the next election. [Applause.] On the subject of being permitted to have a choice in the selection of rulers, he would call a witness in his favor, and he believed there was not a Republican throughout the land that would quarrel with the nature of the testimony he was about to adduce. He had read, when he began to study the rudiments of political science, in the Declaration of Independence, that "Government derived its just powers from the consent of the governed." He found that doctrine stated a little more strongly by a gentleman who said, in a speech at Peoria, Ill., on the 16th of October, 1854, when speaking of the political right of negroes to political equality with white men, these words:—"What I do say is, that no man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. I say this is the leading principle and sheet-anchor of American republicanism." He (the speaker) thought that was a little too strong, and thought that the doctrine there promulgated, in a republican form of government, that no man had a right to govern another in any sense without his consent, was a little unpleasant, because if that was so none of the Democracy consented to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and in that sense none of them would owe him allegiance. He thought, therefore, in view of that testimony, that it was no particular offence on the part of an American citizen that he purposed in an election in the great State of New-York to give his vote to one or the other of the two opposing candidates, unless in the expression of his opinion he should be found guilty of that thing they call treason. Treason! the flippant folly, the atrocious audacity of a set of men who had never stood by the wars of this country. [Applause.] Mr. BRADY alluded to the war of 1812, when the Democratic Party, with its usual proclivity to a fight, [laughter,] was battling for the rights of our young country against that Power which was now basely threatening to do us injury. He would like to know what was the position of a certain set of gentlemen in New-England—a country of which he spoke with respect, because he admired its energy and its intellect, and was happy to number among his most intimate friends some of its sons. In one of the States of New-England, while that war was progressing, they refused the occupancy of their prisons by the Federal Government for the detention of enemies taken in war; and when the Federal Government undertook to enforce its power and authority, there broke out a certain Convention, in which the doctrine of secession, for the first time in the history of this country was clearly, distinctly and openly advocated in a preamble, address and resolutions written by one of the most distinguished men that ever gave lustre to the intelligence of any part of our country—ROGER SHERMAN. And when he mentioned that name, it was not that he would lend the slightest sanction to any such doctrine as secession, in the modern acceptation of that term, but quite the reverse, as they would see in the subsequent portions of his remarks. He merely sought to vindicate the Democratic Party, at a period so far back as 1812, against the idea that it ever opposed any war for the greatness, the prosperity and the renown of this country, and so to vindicate it against the men opposed to the Democratic Party, who, even in that eventful struggle, sought to bring disgrace upon our arms and give triumph to our foes. How was it in regard to the war with Mexico, during the Administration of JAMES K. POLK? Was it not always charged by the opponents of the Democratic Party that that was a war of conquest, set on foot for the acquisition of territory, that the Slave Power might be extended, and that new States in which Slavery was permitted should be brought under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and that the Slave Power should be increased at the expense of freedom? And when war was declared against the strong opposition of that party which had the impudence to charge the Democracy with a want of patriotism, in what paper was it that you read that the American flag was a flaunting lie? ["*The Tribune*, followed by hisses for GREELEY."] From whose mouth did they hear the wish expressed that on the soil of Mexico—their brothers and sons, who went there to sustain the honor of our country and got victory to our arms—would meet at the hands of the Mexicans with hospitable graves? ["That horrible monster, GREELEY."] He invited the Republican Press to tell him, and he besought the Republican orators to inform the people of this country, in any speech that either of them would make between now and election, to name the first time in the history of our country when the Democratic party, or any portion of it, in public or in private, has ever avowed or practiced upon any principle indicating any desire, when a war broke out, except to sustain it, at all hazards, at every expense, until there could be obtained an honorable peace and additional glory for our Government. [Cheers.] Mr. BRADY spoke of the prediction which the London *Times* made in reference to the war in Mexico, when it sneered at the capacity of the Yankees ever to achieve a conquest in any physical encounter, and said that Gen. SCOTT, on leaving Vera Cruz, was taking to Mexico an army which, if not destroyed by the enemy, would be extinguished by disease, and foretold all kinds of disgrace for the American people. There was a man, holding a high position in the service, a man who subsequently these Republicans sought to elevate to office, a man of very inferior capacity, who, for mutiny, disobedience, and insubordination, was dismissed from the service of the United States. He meant JOHN C. FREMONT. [Hisses.] JOHN C. FREMONT was the darling of a certain portion of the Republican party, and most unfortunately for our army, and for the cause in which we are all engaged, he was given a high command, and they sought to cover him over with glory and renown, in view of this historical fact, with which they were all acquainted, at the same time that in the most dastardly and assassin-like manner, they sought to do injury to that gallant young man, whom he had never seen nor corresponded with, and who was a perfect stranger to him, but with reference to whom he was glad to avail himself to say, that the time would come, when all his enemies would be compelled to shout in his praise. He meant MCCLELLAN. [Loud cheers.] Mr. BRADY then paid an eloquent tribute to RICHARD O'GORMAN, who had delivered an address upon the crisis, and said he hoped he would be excused from saying that when he read in the columns of any journal an aspersion upon Mr. O'GORMAN's loyalty, it was another instance of that detestable audacity to which he had previously referred. He thought at a time when the whole country was wringing with the praises of those gallant sons of the Emerald Isle, who had gone forth to battle after battle, Democrats as they were all, [applause,] to fight for our success and for increased glory to the country in which their fortunes were cast; in view of the sublime developments thus made by men eager to shed the last drop of their blood, to apply to them, by any species of suggestion, by hint or innuendo, the insinuation that they could be guilty of treason to this country, ought to damn to eternal infamy the source from which such a charge came. They were, as he and as all the Democrats he knew of, in favor of prosecuting this war, but for what purpose and to what end? In favor of prosecuting it vigorously, with all the power that can be applied to it, that through the presence of an honorable peace the Union might be restored, perfected and continued, so that our general Government is preserved, to use the language of JEFFERSON, "in its entire constitutional vigor." [Cheers.] To show the sincerity of the Democratic party, and to illustrate his position in regard to that, he would take the liberty to state that at no time did anything emanate from him that was not designed to secure to every portion of this country under the Constitution of the United States every claim of right to which it might make a just claim. And he would state to them in public what he had never before disclosed, except in the relations of private confidence, (and he blushed to do it because it was for the moment seeming to give him an importance which he did not feel,) that when he assumed the position of the candidate for Governor on the Breckinridge ticket with a perfect certainty that that ticket would be defeated, and against the remonstrances of some personal friends, and against the censure of old political associates, determined to adhere to that nomination and follow the fortunes of that little army, though it should be dwindled down to as few as were the signers of the Declaration of Independence, it was to say in public that he did not leave the State of New-York in such a condition that the South, when it claimed the right to secede, should say that it had no political organization to represent it in the State of New-York. He nurtured that thought close to his heart, for he knew it would have been egotistical to have avowed it at the time, and he knew also, what events were occurring in the South calculated to disturb the relations of this Union to its various members, and if that secret thus hugged here, said he, had eaten out my heart, as the stolen fox did which was hidden under the folds of the young Spartan's garment, I think I could have died without making an avowal of the purpose by which I was actuated. He was desirous that no Southern statesman, nor any of the Southern people might find in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN an excuse for the division of the Union, and he would be unjust to what he believed if he did not say that the act of the South in leaving those who stood so manfully by them in years of trial and minority was one without the slightest pretence of justification or excuse; and if there be in the South any man who loved the Union, now, when the time was approaching that the shock of the fiercest battle which had ever yet occurred, and which was soon to disturb the present tranquillity of the land, and bring anguish to the hearts of new thousands afflicted by the loss of those they love—if there be any Union men in the South, he called upon them to trample their leaders under their feet as dust in the balance, come forward, and reëstablish this Union, lay down their arms, and give us a chance. [Cheers.] The vote for LINCOLN in the Presidential election stood as follows: In the Free States, 1,810,430; vote for the Democratic and Union tickets 1,706,339, making the majority against the Democratic Party in all the Free States of this Confederacy the poor sum of 104,801 votes, and that, too, at a time when both branches of Congress were Democratic, and at a time when LINCOLN obtained a large majority, the vote against negro suffrage was thousands upon thousands, indicating that there were men in this State perfectly willing to vote for LINCOLN, intelligent, patriotic and pure members of the Republican Party, who never meant that the time would come when the negro should have political equality with the white man. [Applause.] One of the greatest pieces of jugglery, and one of the most miserable illustrations of hollow-hearted hypocrisy ever exhibited in the annals of the human race, was the pretended affection of the fanatical portion of the Republican Party for the class of beings called negroes. There was no man on the face of the earth to whom he would admit for an instant that his love of the thing called freedom, be it possessed by the most exalted on earth or the most debased or degraded, could transcend his. He knew that the love of liberty pervades the hearts of all the Democratic Party, and their mission ever had been to give liberty to all people, but not to destroy Constitutions and wreck nations. [Applause.] Did they know what become of the immense treasures expended by the great Powers of the earth to abolish Slavery on the Coast of Africa? What became of the poor negroes who were taken on board the slavers and then the slavers captured? If they were taken by an English vessel they were carried, under the form of apprentices or something akin to that away from their homes, or if thew were taken by our Government that were carried to Liberia. Thus the treatment which the poor African received resulted in their still being made exiles. The particular causes which produced such a state of things, nor would he seek for a moment to justify so vile and damnable a traffic as the slave-trade, nor had the Democratic Party ever justified it in the history of the country. But when the negroes were found here, when in virtue of the inalienable right to freedom, of which the orators of a particular portion of the Republicans were as fond of prating—what was done with them? If he believed it was the design of Almighty God that every man, of what color or complexion he might be, should enjoy precisely the same rights politically with himself and others, he did not see how he could refuse him the privilege, and he did not understand how the Republican party, which gave a majority for the electoral ticket that secured the choice of Mr. LINCOLN as President, could say in one breath, "this is a man and a brother," (that was their sterotyped phrase,) and yet refuse to their brother the slightest exercise of any high political right. He was talking with an intelligent colored man a short time ago in this City, and on asking him if he felt a great interest in this war, he said he felt none. He (the speaker) was surprised, first at the observation, but he was not when he informed him of the conclusion which he had just stated—that he did not see how the condition of the colored race was to be benefitted if, although they were rescued from bondage, they were kept in hopeless inferiority. The State of Illinois, where they recognized the principal of freedom as the basis of their constitution, made it a criminal offense for any man whose blood was tainted as a mulatto, or a negro, to come within their territory. Mr. BRADY quoted the words of Mr. LINCOLN, delivered in Peoria to the effect that if all earthly power were given him, he should not know what to do with the existing institution of Slavery. But he had some bad instructors at Washington, who suggested to him what he had the physical though not the moral right to do. He issued a proclamation which had been the means of more injury to our cause here and abroad than almost any event which has transpired. [Loud cheers.] He did not propose to discuss that, but he would refer any gentleman fond of the study of political science to the unanswerable discussion of the proclamation by BEN. S. CURTIS, of Massachusetts, late Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

[Hon. JAMES BROOKS entered the hall at this juncture of Mr. BRADY's speech, and was warmly received.]

The speaker went on to show the unjustifiable character of the act of secession, and asked what journal cheered the South on in their attempts to separate from this Confederacy—[Voices—"*The Tribune*"]—and what Democratic paper in this county that did not entreat the South to stay? The Democratic Party grappled the men of the South to their hearts with hooks of steel, and the last publication of the Breckinridge Party in this State was a carefully prepared address, intended exclusively for the South, calling their attention to the facts which he had stated, and begging them to leave the Democracy alone at the North to fight their battles for their constitutional rights, telling them if they had let us alone, the Republican Party would have been abolished in six months from the time LINCOLN took the Presidential Chair. Ohio and Indiana, in the late election, exhibited, in his judgment, no particular triumph of the Democracy, in the sense of elevating Democratic principles, but to show what will be seen by the election in our State, that there are a certain number of conservative Republicans in this country who were tired of having the foot of power upon their necks. [Applause.] There was in Ohio a certain number of men who were disgusted with the audacious edict of WADE, a man who, because they attempted to criticise any act of the Administration, applied to them the flippant word traitor, and the consequence was that that Senator was weighed (WADE) in the balance and found wanting. [Great laughter.] Mr. BRADY quoted the words of Senator HALE in favor of letting the seceding States go, and yet stating that the Union would be preserved, and said that no Democratic Senator undertook to use any such language as that. He also quoted Mr. LINCOLN, to show that he had no power to coerce the South into the Union. But, said Mr. BRADY, we don't want to be deserted by the South; we want by every species of power to keep them in the Union, and we want to have that Union composed of as many States as there were when this outbreak occurred. The Republicans thought the Union was to be preserved by a war of coercion and subjugation, by "crushing out the rebellion" as they phrazed it, but he had not heard from the lips of any Republican orator, nor had he read in the columns of any Republican journal, whether they ever began to consider how peace was to be obtained. Did they mean to say that this war was to last forever? He begged the Republican Press to tell them when it was to end? What did they mean by calling the Democrats traitors, while they (the Democracy) said to the Government: "We will sustain you in this war, and stand by our flag, and there shall be no flag but that the Stars and Stripes, and there shall be no name for this country but the United States of America. He had not heard yet what they proposed to substitute for this Constitution of ours; and would they dare to say, when peace was declared, after the achievement of which our army could be made capable, that the Constitution shall be abolished. If any man did that he was the basest and vilest kind of a traitor. Mr. BRADY went on to speak at length of the importance of reorganizing the Constitution of the United States, and maintained that all the bayonets and armies of the earth could not preserve the nation unless every part of the Constitution was retained in its vitality. In conclusion he spoke of the candidates for Governor, and stated that Gov. SEYMOUR was on the same side as himself at the Syracuse Convention in 1847, and he was on the side which Mr. BRADY advocated now, while Mr. WADSWORTH entertained the same extreme views upon the Slavery question that he does now. Mr. TREMAIN's conduct in leaving the ranks of the Democracy was severely and sarcastically commented upon. His peroration was eloquent, comparing the future of the Democratic Party to EURYDICE, which would move every stone of the fabric of the Government back into its old position, there to be cemented and perpetuated by the presiding and irresistible force of the Constitution of the United States.

The Chairman then presented JAMES BROOKS, who opened his remarks by congratulating his audience on the fact that since he had last addressed them, three weeks ago, the lips of men had been unsealed, and that those who were falsely designated as traitors were now the honest majority of the citizens of the country. The party opposed to the Democracy—the President himself—had drawn the line in threatening to incarcerate twenty millions of white men in order to liberate four millions of black ones. [Applause.] If the people are, then, separated from the President, it is he who has drawn the line. [Renewed applause.] "Thou! ABRAHAM LINCOLN! thou art the man!" The loyalty of the conservative party is loyalty to the Republic. Allegiance to the individual is not our fealty, but our country and our whole country claims us. We belong to no ABRAHAM LINCOLN! We ourselves are sovereigns. Mr. LINCOLN is not the Government, nor is the Government Mr. LINCOLN. We are not discouraging enlistments nor interfering with the war, but he is the best soldier whose vote is to assist the election of Mr. SEYMOUR. [Acclamation.] Mr. BROOKS proceeded with a vehement exhortation to all citizens at home, then, to rally to the ballot-box as their brethren in the field are handling the cartouche box. To reëstablish the Constitution is the true way to save the country and restore us peace! Let every true man, then, no matter what his former association, rush around the glorious standard of the Democracy, the emblem of our civil liberty! [Prolonged cheering, during which Mr. BROOKS resumed his seat.]

Loud cries for "JAMES! JAMES!" were responded to by the appearance of the Ex-English barrister:

EDWIN JAMES, ESQ.,

Apologizing for his appearance upon this occasion, but craving indulgence as an inchoate citizen who had taken out his early papers, Mr. JAMES went on to state the surprise the events transpiring around him produced in his mind. He almost felt inclined to doubt that he trod the free soil of America, as he contemplated the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, arbitrary arrests, and accusations of treason for the sole act of remonstrance against irresponsible power. The speaker introduced the name of DANIEL O'CONNELL with terms of high eulogy, and narrated some incidents of his own early acquaintance with him. He then went on to satirize the recent proceedings of the Government, the editors of Republican journals coming in for a share of his characteristic attentions. The arrests by telegraph seemed to disturb the equanimity of Mr. JAMES considerably, and the word "telegram" was harped upon as something very funny, although none who were by could see the joke.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. JAMES' remarks, the Association adjourned until Wednesday evening next, when Hon. JOHN MCKEON will address them at the same hour and place.

LOCAL POLITICS.

At the request of many who were unable to procure a copy of our Sunday's issue, we republish a correct list of the nominations made by the several parties in this and Kings County. Certain typographical errors have been corrected, and the list may be relied upon as absolutely faithful.

Congressional Nominations.

Dist.	Republican.	Tammany and Mozart.
4..		Ben. Wood.
5..	John Duffy.	Fernando Wood.
6..	Frederick A. Conkling.	Elijah Ward.
7..	Henry A. Burr.	John W. Chanler.
8..	Elliott C. Cowdin.	N. J. Waterbury.
9..	J. McLeod Murphy.	Anson Herrick.
Dist.	**Jeffersonian.**	**People's Union.**
4..	Wm. L. Ellsworth.	
5..	Capt. John Duffy.	Jno. W. Farmer.
6..	Elijah Ward.	Orison Blunt.
7..	John W. Chanler.	Eli P. Norton.
8..	James Brooks.	E. C. Cowdin.
9..	J. McLeod Murphy.	J. McLeod Murphy.

Assembly Nominations.

Dist.	Republican.	Tammany and Mozart.
1..	Amos Stokey.	Cornelius Flynn.
2..	H. J. Leask.	Daniel Leamy.
3..	T. A. Ward.	No nomination.
4..		William C. Gover.
5	J. H. Brady.	Henry Rogers.
6..		Julius Korn.
7..	T. E. Stewart.	Vincent C. King.
8.	J. L. Perley.	Thomas A. Hill.
9..	S. C. Read.	D. V. Freeman.
10..		Daniel M. O'Brien.
11..		Thomas A. Ledwith.
12..	I. T. McGuire.	Andrew Smith. C. H. Whealen.
13..	Edmund Kock.	Alexander Ward.
14..	Phil. Frankenheimer.	Robert C. Hutchings.
15..	J. H. White.	Gilbert C. Dean.
16..	Denis McCabe.	Michael McCann.
17..		Thomas C. Fields.
Dist.	**Jeffersonian.**	**People's Union.**
3..	John H. Whittemore.	
5..		L. H. Van Schaick.
7..		E. V. Price.
8..	Wm. G. Alvaney.	
9.		Samuel C. Reed.
12..	Peter Bowe.	
13..	Alex. Ward.	Ed. Timpson.
14..		P. Frankenheimer. W. W. Northrup.
15..	Gilbert Dean.	J. H. White.
16..	George Wier.	D. McCabe.

Wm. E. Robinson is nominated in the Eleventh, as an Independent Union Democrat.

County Nominations.

SURROGATE.

Republican—Gabriel Van Cott.
Tammany and Mozart—Gideon J. Tucker.
People's Union—D. R. Jacques.

SUVERVISOR.

Republican—Sheridan Shook.
Tammany and Mozart—Wm. M. Tweed.
People's Union—Wm. Tucker.

Kings County Nominations.

The following are the names of the candidates for the various City and County offices of Kings County, together with the nominees for Congress and for the Assembly.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES.

	Union.	Submission.
District-Attorney	John Winslow	Sam'l. D. Morris.
Comptroller	Thomas Cottrell	Thos. H. Fafron.
Surrogate	P. W. Ostrander	Rosw. C. Brainard.
Justice of Sessions	W. H. Hoyt	J. E. Emmons.
County Treasurer	J. L. Spader	T. A. Gardiner.
City Treasurer	E. A. Lambert	Nathan B. Morse.
Auditor	A. M. Bliss	James Lynch.
Tax Commiss'ner	Fred. Scholes	Hugh O'Rorke.
Tax Collector	Chas. H. Kimball	Edmund Driggs.
Sup. of Poor, E.D.	H. E. Ripley	J. Fitzgerald.
Sup. of P., Towns	W. Kelsey	W. Bennett.
Coroner	Philip Weissmandel	J. Barrett.

CONGRESS.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
2..	William Wall.	M. Kalbfleisch.
3..	Jas. Humphrey.	M. F. Odell.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1..	Gen. P. S. Crooke.	J. Paulding.
2..	H. A. Bowen. M. D. Moore.	Bernard Hughes. E. O. Perrin.
3..	Wm. M. Thomas.	S. E. Johnson.
4..	Peter Graham.	James Darcey.
5..	Charles L. Benedict.	Theophilus C. Callicott.
6..	S. T. Maddox.	H. C. Boswell.
7..	Edgar McMullen.	C. P. Leslie.

Twenty-first Ward Republican Meeting.

A most enthusiastic meeting of Republicans and Union men of the Twenty-first Ward, was held at Lincoln Hall, corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, last evening, under the auspices of the Ward Club. The speakers were Judge FRAZIER, CALVIN L. ROBINSON and JOS. REMINGTON, of Florida, and Mr. J. C. PAGE, of this City. Mr. ROBINSON gave a very interesting account of the manner of his escape from rebeldom, and was exceedingly bitter in his denunciations of the "olive-branch compromise men" of the North, for whom he said the Union men of the South entertained no feelings but those of contempt and detestation. All the speakers concurred in welcoming the President's Proclamation as being the surest and quickest means of undermining the temple of treason that the cotton traitors had erected, and predicted that the leaders of secession would be crushed to atoms by its fall. Judge FRAZIER proclaimed "the old public functionary" either a traitor or an imbecile, and desired the friends of that official to take their choice of these designations. He warmly urged the election of Gen. WADSWORTH, in which he was heartily indorsed by Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. REMINGTON. The most intense enthusiasm was manifested by the audience, and the applause for the President and the Proclamation was frequent and hearty.

THIRTEENTH WARD RATIFICATION MEETING.—Last evening, at No. 410 Grand-street, a meeting was held for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH for Governor, and Capt. JOHN DUFFY, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, for Congress. Mr. ANDREW CRAFT was in the Chiar. Mr. ABRAM WAKEMAN was to have addressed the meeting, but was prevented by previous engagements, and Dr. JAMES C. JACKSON, of Livingston County, spoke in his behalf. A series of resolutions, pledging the meeting to the support of the candidates, were adopted. Speeches of the most enthusiastic and patriotic nature were then made by Messrs. JOSEPH HOXIE, CHAS. SPENCER and LAMBERT. To-morrow evening a special meeting will be held.

SIXTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.—Saturday night the members and friends of the Sixteenth Ward Union Club had an enthusiastic meeting at their headquarters, No. 245 Eighth-avenue. Hon. ETHAN ALLEN, Assistant United States District Attorney and Hon. F. A. CONKLING, the Republican Congressional Candidate in the Sixth District, delivered addresses of the most stirring character, and received, as they merited, most enthusiastic applause.

THE DISAGREEMENT IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.—Many Union voters in the Sixth District are signing a request to Mr. ORISON BLUNT to withdraw from the canvass and leave the field open to Mr. CONKLING. It is necessary that one of the two Union war candidates should give place. Mr. BANCROFT at once declined in the Eighth District. We trust that there will be no more time lost in arranging matters in the Sixth District. It is believed that Mr. CONKLING can certainly be elected if he has the field to himself. If two candidates run on the Union ticket we shall only lose the District.

GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION.—The Ninth Ward Wadsworth and Tremain Union Club met Saturday evening at Bleecker Buildings, and were addressed by Messrs. S. S. CONABLE and THOMAS E. STEWART.

UNION DEMOCRAT.—WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq., is the Independent Democratic Union candidate for Assembly in the Eleventh Assembly District (Twentieth Ward.)

NEW-JERSEY UNION MEETING.—JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Esq., candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, New-Jersey, will this evening address the electors of said District on the crisis of the country and the issues of the day, at Washington Hall, on Gregory-street, in Jersey City.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

An Attempted Escape—A Seizure—Burning of the Gen. Rusk—Important Order by Col. Morgan.

KEY WEST, Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

Quite an excitement was caused the other morning, on the departure of the steamer *Mory A. Boardman* for New-York, consequent upon the discovery that a certain Capt. HARVEY R. MARKS, a native of Alabama, and late of Houston, Texas, where he was an Assistant Commissary of Subsistence in the rebel army, but who was more recently captured and brought in here on the prize steamer *Union*, had suddenly disappeared. As it was at once suspected that he was on the steamer, Fort Taylor fired several guns at the departing vessel, notifying her to come to. The little tug *Reaney* was immediately dispatched to overtake her, and when she came alongside of the *Boardman*, an explanation followed. Capt. WEIR, of the *Boardman*, not knowing anything of his secreted passenger, and as he heard only the first gun from the fort, concluded it was not meant for him, and kept on. The other shots were so wide of the mark as not to be seen by any on board. When he saw the *Reancy* following, he knew at once something was wrong, and by this time the rough sea had sent Capt. MARKS from his hiding place, as he was unable to cope with foul air and seasickness at the same time. He was at once transferred to the charge of the Provost-Marshal, whose parole he had violated, and now has quarters *inside* of Fort Taylor, where, doubtless, he will have ample time for reflection and conclusion that there are other crimes than treason that may not be committed with impunity. Capt. MARKS has manifested great anxiety to be recognized as an officer in the rebel army, and was desirous of being sent North as a prisoner of war, pretending to an old friendship with Gen. WALBRIDGE, and that he could secure his influence favoring his exchange.

The United States schooner gunboat *James S. Chambers*, left port on the 23d ult., on a cruise, under command of Acting Master NICHOLSON, late of the frigate *St. Lawrence*. Capt. MOSMAN has been removed from command of the *Chambers* by Commodore LARDNER, and has proceeded North. He is an active, zealous officer.

Rev. J. G. BASS, Chaplain of the Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, who is a model Chaplain, always occupied in doing something for the relief, instruction or amusement of the soldier, preached on Sunday last in the Baptist Church a most interesting sermon to a crowded congregation, from the text, St. Luke ii., 23: "He who is not with me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth." The services were opened with thanksgiving to Almighty God for staying the pestilence among us, and praying for entire deliverance from this chastening rod. The speaker in eloquent terms portrayed the sufferings of the soldier upon a sick couch, far away from friends and home, called by the holy fires of patriotism, in the cause not only of American but human liberty, and showed that the sacrifice, though unattended by the halo of death on the battle-field, fades not in the comparison. God's wisdom shines through all his works, and the future of our country will present for all this present misery and suffering, America redeemed and secured to the freedom of man, where he shall work out the great problem of his existence.

A small schooner, the *Isabel*, was brought in as a prize a few days since, under a Prize-Master, from the bark *James L. Davis*, by which vessel she was captured off St. Mark's, Fla. The *Isabel* proves to be the same vessel condemned and sold here as a prize, and sent to the steamer *Montgomery* as a tender, and subsequently captured by the rebels. She had made a trip to Nassau with cotton, and was returning with salt.

The U. S. steamer *Dakotah*, Capt. MCKINSTRY, returned from a cruise in the Gulf on the 6th, with some of her crew sick with fever. They have been transferred to the hospital.

The United States steam bark *Young Rover*, Capt. STUDLEY, returned on the 7th from a lengthy cruise, exhausting all her coals, and will at once take in supplies for New-York, and is expected to take this mail.

The gunboat-steamer *Tahoma*, Lieut.-Commanding HOWELL, came into harbor on the 3d, and coaled during the night, leaving in the morning for her station. During her last cruise, they had lost one of her officers—Acting Master HURLY—who died on the 23d ult. of yellow fever.

An important order has just been issued by the Military Commandant of the island, which is causing a sensation among the disaffected part of the population, many of whom, claiming to be British subjects, are covertly and insidiously exerting their influence in favor of the rebel cause.

By the last mail we received the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, which, it is but just to say, is received with entire satisfaction by all loyal men; those owning slaves readily agreeing that to cure a great evil you must strike at the root.

The yellow fever has now almost suspended its ravages. For the last week there have been but a few new cases, and those yield very readily to early and vigorous treatment. The weather has now become delightfully cool, and we trust that very soon we shall be able to consider the fever as entirely gone, and that our naval vessels will again enter our harbor without apprehension.

The Provost-Marshal, Capt. GEO. W. BISSELL, on the 6th, made seizure of a fine new vessel, the schooner *Amelia Ann*, built and owned here upon the island by WM. & R. M. KEMP, who left here about eighteen months since for rebeldom, having made an apparently fair and legal sale of their vessel to their brother AZARIAH. Since that time circumstances have transpired justifying the suspicion that she was liable to confiscation. She was, therefore, seized, and upon searching the premises of AZARIAH KEMP, her nominal owner, a rebel flag, and also numerous letters from his brothers were found, fully claiming their former ownership and giving various instructions as to the management of the craft. The first is congratulatory on having made the transfer so opportunely, thereby having "saved her from confiscation by those infernal Yankees."

Another dated in February, 1862, urges the sending her to Nassau or Havana, whichever could be safely managed, and that a crew should be hired with the avowed purpose of proceeding to Cosumel for fruit, thence to Havana, where she should either be sold or transferred to the English flag, when a profitable *coasting* business might be done with her. They were determined she should not again sail under the Federal flag. Another letter advises that one of the firm would meet the vessel at Havana on a certain day, another that recent glorious victories in favor of their cause made it certain that they would all soon return to Key West and drive every d——d Union man from the island into the sea. These letters were mostly written at Nassau, whence an underground communication is kept up with our island, notwithstanding the vigilance of officials. The schooner has been turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for service.

By the arrival of two vessels this morning from Havana, we learn that the rebel steamer *General Rusk*, loaded with 800 bales cotton, was chased by one of our cruisers, either the *Huntsville* or *Montgomery*, on the coast of Cuba, and that, unable to escape, she had been run ashore and fired, resulting in a total destruction of the vessel and cargo.

There has just come into port a small pilot boat schooner, the *Two Sisters*, captured off the harbor of Galveston by the Steamer *Albatross* and sent here in charge of Prize-Master STOWELL. Cargo, bagging and rope from Sisal.

COL. MORGAN'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, ISLAND OF KEY WEST, Fla.
Oct. 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55.—All persons, male or female, within the limits of this command, of the age of 18 and upwards, who have ever been citizens of the United States, are ordered to report themselves at these headquarters on or before the 15th day of October, 1862, with a full descriptive list of all the real estate, and the assessed value thereof according to the last tax list, and also the assessed value of all their personal and mixed property, together with the number and value of all persons of African descent now claimed to be owned by them; these lists to be made out the same as for taxation.

They shall also report their place of residence and occupation, and if they have ever taken the oath of allegiance to the United States; and these lists and reports shall be deemed a registry for future action.

All persons described as above, failing or neglecting so to report themselves, shall be considered among that class of *householders* failing to make the required return.

By the 20th day of October, 1862, every householder shall return to these headquarters a list of each inmate of his or her house, of the age of 18 years, or upward, which list shall contain the following particulars:

The name, age and occupation of each inmate; whether an alien, one who has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, or one who has neglected or refused to take the same.

All householders neglecting to make such return, or making a false return, will be punished by fine or imprisonment, with hard labor, or both, and be regarded as a sympathizer with the so-called Confederate States, and registered as an enemy of the United States.

Every person who shall in good faith renew his or her oath of allegiance to the United States, previous to the 15th day of October, will be regarded as evincing an additional expression of loyalty.

All persons who have heretofore taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and found violating the same, either by deed, act, word, or expression, will be dealt with in the most summary manner, and punished accordingly. By order of

JOS. S. MORGAN, Colonel Commanding.
J. P. RAYMOND, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

To Agents of the Associated Press.

The "Associated Press" consists of seven newspaper establishments in the City of New-York—the TIMES, *Journal of Commerce, Herald, Tribune World, Sun and Express*.

These papers hold various political principles, as should be well known to the agents of the Associated Press in all parts of the country.

Complaints have recently been made that telegraphic news and especial dispatches relative to political meetings and elections, have been more or less tinged with political coloring, on one side or another.

It is the object of this notice to call the attention of all agents and correspondents to the rules of the Association, which forbid any such dispatches to be sent over the wires. They are instructed to send news and only news.

Facts can always be stated in words that are free from objection, and it is especially important that no "slang" phrases or political "nick-names" be used in dispatches sent to the Associated Press.

It is the object of the Association to receive news, which shall be acceptable to all the members, without giving offence to any by the terms in which it is conveyed.

Fires.

IN A PROVISION STORE.

Shortly before 7 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the flour and provision store of Messrs. C. W. KIRBY & Co., No. 197 Duane-street. Before the flames could be extinguished over $5,000 worth of property was destroyed. KIRBY & Co. are believed to be insured, but in what companies could not be ascertained. The building is owned by A. B. EMBREE, and was damaged about $1,500; fully insured in City companies.

IN FULTON-STREET.

About 9 o'clock, last night, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of No. 142 Fulton-street, in premises occupied by JAMES FORSTER as a book-bindery. His loss was, for him, very heavy, and will amount to about $2,000. He is insured in the Breevoort and Brooklyn Insurance Companies for $1,500. The second floor was occupied by THOMAS E. SUTTON, book and job printer. His loss, which is mostly by water, will amount to about $400. T. B. R. DE GROOT, occupied the first floor as a clothing-store, known as Granite Hall. The damage of the latter is mostly by water, and will amount to about $600. Mr. DEGROOT is insured for $3,000. The building, which is owned by D. S. GREGORY, is damaged to the extent of $500, and is fully insured.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Horace Maynard, Tennessee; Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, Albany; Jay Cooke, Philadelphia; Henry F. Jennings, LaFayette, Ind.; and John G. Allen, Kentucky, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Ed. Sparks, of the Naval Academy; Maj. T. S. Allison, U. S. A.; Dr. J. C. Ayer, Boston; J. M. Lawton, Havana, and H. A. Risley, Dunkirk, are at the Astor House.

Major Brady and party, Seventeenth Regiment N. Y. Vols.; J. K. Field, St. Louis; H. B. Bradford, Boston; Geo. Bullock, Philadelphia; and A. G. Yates, Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Wm. Abbott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lovell, and B. L. Roche, Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. Leach, England, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Wilkinson, Halifax; Henry Cartwright, Philadelphia, and E. C. Smith, Liverpool, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Surgeon Wm. H. Holbrook, Eighteenth Massachusetts, and Geo. N. Dana, Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

G. F. Dale, Philadelphia, and E. P. Hawthorn, U. S. N., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Drayton, U. S. N., and M. Arias, Havana, are at the La Farge House.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 27.

Uneasiness is felt on account of the non-arrival of the steamer *Golden Age* from Panama, now 36 hours overdue.

Trade has been dull throughout the past week. The stocks of dry goods, carpeting, etc., are running low. Fifty bales of drills were shipped to Boston by the *Sea Lark*, which cleared on Friday.

The British steamer *Tynemouth* has qeen chartered for China.

A steam boiler exploded yesterday in the National Flour Mills, on Market-street, killing four men and wounding others, and damaging the mill to the extent of $10,000.

A quicksilver lode has been discovered within two miles of San Francisco, which "prospects" richly and which appears to be quite extensive. The discovery of the "lode" was accidental and was made by some workmen who were making preparations to lay down some pipe for the Spring Valley Water Company.

The Alleged Meeting of the Governors.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Oct. 27.

Upon inquiry, we learn that Gov. CURTIN has no knowledge whatever upon the subject of another meeting of the Governors at Washington. The whole story is believed to be a *canard*.

A Strike of Printers.

MILWAUKIE, Monday, Oct. 27.

The Typographical Union of this city is on a strike for an advance on present wages.

Robbery.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 27.

On Saturday night some burglars entered the house of SEYMOUR BENNETT, Deputy Canal Collector, and after taking his safe-key from his pantaloon's pocket, they proceeded to the Canal Collector's office, unlocked the safe, and stole therefrom $1,700 in currency.

The Kearsage in Search of the Alabama.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 27.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Kearsage* left Gibraltar on the 30th of September for the Azores, and to search for the pirate *Alabama*.

Died.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Oct. 27.

ALPHONZ CLARK, of Company A, Twenty-[illegible] Maine Regiment, who was injured on Saturday on the railroad while his regiment was on its way to Washington, died at the hospital in this city on Sunday evening.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Pacific, for Havana and Nassau—John Gitty, Mrs. Gauch, Miss Gauch, Mr. and Mrs. Berisbertial and servant, J. B. Miles, Mrs Miles, Miss Miles and servant, Mrs. Francia, Miss C. Francia, 3 children and servant, Mrs. R. Montello, Mme. Pedona, Miss E. Sheppard, D. P. Berdon, J. B. Edwards, E. De Lons, Capt. J. C. Willner, George McLean, A. McLean, C. D. Bridges, N. B. Tuttle, James Binden, M. H. Ceitz, Alexander Berrowman and friend, Benj. Crockett, Capt. Geo. A. Trundy and 3 seamen, Juan Martinez, W. P. Chase, Mrs. Coles and sister, Minnie Baldwin and servant, Miss Lizzie Holder, R. J. Thomas, Miss J. Jackson, A. H. Ellis, David Gibson, Miss Laura Catlin, E. S. Holland—Total, 51. *For Nassau*—W. Kirkwood and lady, E. Palacious, Mrs. Rooks, E. B. Sharpe, Mrs. Wallace and child, Thos. Williams, lady governess and 3 children, Miss Lucy Darling, Joseph Roberts, C. R. Burnside, R. Walburg, J. J. Tuttle, E. Wolf, A. C. Squires, E. Atkinson, lady, 2 children and servant, John Smith, R. W. Harrington, Master Dillett, Mrs. Samuel Whitney, George Campbell, T. Darling, Miss Antoinette Baldwin, Carrie Vail, Geo. Carpenter—Total, 34.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Honduras, from Pensacola—Lieut. J. A. Fee, 48th U. S. Vols.; Charles S. Doe, Acting Master U. S. steamer Rosalie, T. J. Crozier, J. W. Anderson, F. B. Pepperlee, lady and 2 children, Mrs. C. H. Lynch, Mrs. M. E. McGowan, Miss Nellie Brennan, and 12 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 23 | Sun sets..... 5 03 | Moon sets....10 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 31 | Gov. Island.12 20 | Hell Gate.... 1 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Pacific, (Br.,) Embleton, Havana, via Nassau, John R. Bacon.

Steamers Eureka, Maith, Baltimore; Fanny Cadwalader, Pierson, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Vancouver, Curtis, Glasgow, M. Elwell & Co.; Tropic, Newell, Philadelphia, W. H. Riversmith.

Barks Cavallo, Sparks, New-Orleans, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Eneu, (Ital.,) Capuno, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; Victorine, Jones, Washington, D. C., Wakeman, Dimon & Co; Capido, (Aus.,) Busnavich, Antwerp, Wm. F. Schmidt.

Brigs Bernhard, (Pruss.,) Bruhn, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; W. H. Townsend, (Br.,) Hill, Belfast, Edmiston Bros.; Canoe, (Hamb.,) Alexandersen, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Arabella, Lindsley, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Schooners Louisa, Bennett, Boston, master; Catherine, Latchum, Beaufort, James L. Davis; Vernon, (Br.,) Outhouse, Moncton, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son; Harriet Newell, Sherman, Philadelphia, T. M. Mayhew; Addie Barnes, Harvey, St. John, P. R., J. B. Onatavia; Mary, Rogers, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Amelia C. Reeves, Philadelphia; Triumph, Watson, Phila[illegible]; Naiad Queen, Hulse, Philadelphia, [illegible]; Louisa, Smith, Boston, G. F. [illegible]; Camp. Camden, J. W. McKee; Caroline M. [illegible], Buchalor, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Honduras, Clifford, Pensacola 8 ds., with a mail and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer George Knight, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Narragansett, Page, New-Bedford 36 hours, in ballast to master. Is at anchor at Riker's Island.

Brig Zebulem, (Br.,) Scott, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Houston, Chincoteague 5 ds., with wood.

Schr. Duke of Newcastle, (Br.,) Hall, Newport 12 hours, in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Kenny, Salem 2 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Bay State, Hallet, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Sarah, Wallace, Boston, with iron for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fessenden, Hooper, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Ambassador, Neal, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Convert, Russell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Texas, Brown, Cumberland 4 ds., with barrels.

Schr. Abby Anna, Small, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. George & Emily, Stone, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Com Tucker, Laud, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

SAILED—Steamship Pacific, for Nassau and Havana.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 27—Below, bark Azor, from Fayal.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Georgia, when coming through Hell Gate yesterday afternoon, without a pilot, went ashore on Hallet's Point, where she still remains. Will have to discharge cargo to get off.

SMITH & BROTHER.

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP,
MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.
Delicate in perfume, very emollient in lather and warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores; wholesale depot Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York.
J. C. ROYSTON.